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INDEPENDENT Africa is growing so fast that it is hard to keep pace with the changes, and to do more than to wish such emerging nation good fortune on its way. They will not become exactly like the Western nations at once, nor soon, and perhaps never. One might well imagine a sophisticated African judging even now that not all the spiritual malaise of which the West now complains need be imported into Africa, a continent in which nature has been generous, and white life need not be the bitter competitive struggle to stay alive that it has always been in Europe.

If Africa is unlike Europe, it is equally unlike the Asian states that obtained their independence over the past decades. India's struggle against Britain took a full generation to complete and during this time a generation of Indians acquired education and political experience that has given them an administrative class the equal of any in the West. Further, a highly developed spiritual and cultural life existed in China and India — and in Egypt, which in most senses fits better into the Asian pattern than the African — while Europe was still primitive. All this is missing in Africa, and it may be the reason why it took so much longer for the African continent to rise against its colonial masters. It came almost as a surprise that nevertheless there should have been the depth of bitterness that caused Mr. Lumumba's outburst against Belgium while the Congo Independence celebrations were actually in progress.

All this means merely that Africa must emerge in its own image, and leading Africans are wise in saying that their problems must not always be seen through Western eyes. The West will fail in African affairs if it attempts to transplant its political and economic principles unchanged. Areas with few African countries where it is undertaking technical projects it is seeks to impose efficient electorate forms of social organization which even Israelis have begun to find cumbersome. On another page of this issue is an account of the work of an Israeli agriculturist who has been trying to take farming in Mali a step forward by introducing the large cattle population, at a time when draught animals and natural manure are almost forgotten in agriculture here. In Mali, his African approach may aid farmers to produce a much larger crop and to work twice the area they were able to work before.

In the Congo, even full secondary education is a rarity, for the paternalistic Belgian administration had no need for educated Congolese. No doubt, education was withheld from the population in the hope that ignorance would delay troublesome demands for independence. Even Mr. Lumumba, the first Prime Minister, despite his natural ability was not able to get further than a small clerical position in the Post Office. It will be natural enough if he blames future difficulties and possible failures on Belgian lack of courage and generosity in training Congolese. Only the foolish expect grass roots democracy to spring up in the Congo overnight, any more than it has sprung up in Ghana. For the present, successful rule in these countries can be based only on the tribal tradition of personal leadership by those strong enough to have their leadership recognized, and to instill both trust and fear in their people. The principle is not so far removed, after all, from that of personal leadership within political parties that is practiced in the West.

There is every indication that the African leaders aim at a rapid growth in production and standards of living. If they are fortunate, they may experience into the political arena only after the East-West ideological conflict has been settled by some means, and thus be spared the great 20th century battles. Meanwhile, we should offer such help as is within our capacity and seek to retrain to know something of the African existentialism that has left the peoples of an exploited and neglected continent with a happiness and contentment that the West does not know.

EISENHOWER TAKING LONG HOLIDAY

WASHINGTON (AP). — The White House announced yesterday that President Dwight D. Eisenhower will leave on July 7 for at least a month's vacation at Newport, Rhode Island. There he will spend the Fourth of July holiday week-end at their Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, farm.

Lumumba Lambasts Colonial Record

LEOPOLDVILLE (Reuter).—Mr. Patrice Lumumba, the former post office clerk and Prime Minister of independent Congo, shocked the glittering independence gathering here yesterday by sharply criticising the "outrages, insults, hangings and shootings" of former Belgian colonial rule.

King Baudouin, who had just signed the declaration of independence with President Joseph Kasavubu, listened gravely as the attack was made.

Mr. Lumumba said that, while independence had been proclaimed in agreement with Belgium, "No Congolese worthy of the name will ever be able to forget that this independence has been won through a struggle, an ardent and idealistic struggle from day to day in which we did not spare our energy or our blood.

"We have experienced contempt, insults and blows endured morning and night; we knew law was never the same for the whites and blacks."

He said the fate of political prisoners was "really worse than death." Who could forget "the hangings and shootings in which perished so many of our brethren?" he asked.

"Who could forget the jails into which were brutally flung those who had escaped the bullets of the soldiers who had become the gods of colonialist domination?" he added.

Mr. Lumumba said the present laws would be reviewed and new "just and fair" laws made.

The Prime Minister, who was jailed for fomenting riots in Stanleyville only a few months ago and released just in time to take part in the independence discussions in Brussels, said his government would show the world what a black man can do when he works in liberty.

"We are going to make the Congo a beacon light for all Africa," he declared.

But later, Mr. Lumumba praised King Baudouin and his country at an official dinner in the gardens of the Palais de la Nation, and said he hoped his earlier speech would not be misunderstood.

His earlier speech had put Belgian officials fluttering in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Ghana Now A Republic

ACCRA (Reuter). — Ghana this morning became a Republic within the British Commonwealth. Parliament was prorogued last night.

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, the Prime Minister, becomes Ghana's first President at today's inauguration.

At a farewell state dinner for Ghana's last Governor-General, Lord Listowel, who left the country by air last night, Dr. Nkrumah said he hoped the pattern of the new Republic and the way Ghana approached her problems under her new Republican Constitution, would be "a source of inspiration" to those African states still under foreign domination.

President Ben-Zvi yesterday sent a cable of congratulations to President-elect Nkrumah, expressing his hope that the friendly ties between Israel and Ghana would grow ever stronger.

(The Israeli Minister of Labour, Dr. Giora Josephthal, arrived in Accra yesterday morning to represent Israel at the ceremonies inaugurating the Republic.)

Progress Seen On Benn Loan

POST Political Correspondent

The Head of the Israel Mission in Cologne, Dr. E. F. Shinnar, yesterday reported to the Foreign Ministry on his meeting on Tuesday with Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, but a complete news blackout is being maintained on the content and the outcome of their talk.

It is taken for granted, however, that the prospects for a $500m. loan from West Germany to Israel were one of the major topics of the talks, since a proposal to that effect is shortly expected to be raised in the Bonn Cabinet.

The question of such a loan, possibly in the form of 10 annual instalments of $50m. each, was first raised at the meeting in New York last March between Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and Chancellor Adenauer. Subsequent premature reports in the Israel press regarding the prospects for the loan, however, evoked denials on the part of various West German Government officials.

Once a formal decision on the loan is reached by the Bonn Government, a high-level Israel delegation is expected to go to West Germany to prepare the actual implementation of this important financial project, which would amount to about two-thirds of the total sum covered by the current Reparations agreement.

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Somali States Unite Today

MOGADISHU, Somali (Reuter). — Two million Somalis were united last night when, after 10 years of Italian trusteeship, Somalia gained independence and merged with Somaliland, whose independence from Britain is five days old.

This flag-bedecked city was in festive mood with a large influx of visitors, some of whom were sleeping in cars and in the open air.

Israel Recognition

Israel yesterday recognized the new state of Somalia.

President Ben-Zvi sent a message of greetings on behalf of the Government and the people of Israel to the Somalia Head of State, Abdullahi Issa, on the occasion of the territory's declaration of independence, and its merger with the former British Somaliland.

USSR Claims Bonn Recruiting in Berlin

MOSCOW (AP). — The Soviet Union complained to the Western Big Three on Thursday about alleged recruiting in West Berlin for the West German Army.

But the notes to Britain, France and the U.S. made no suggestions as to what the Western occupation powers should do about it, nor did it say what steps the Soviet Union intend to take.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The UAR has agreed to allow Iraqis to pass through the Syrian region on their way to Lebanon for their holidays this summer, a Lebanese Foreign Ministry spokesman said last night.

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Thirty-six policemen were injured in Cyprus yesterday in battles with an estimated 10,000 demonstrators protesting against the holding of the Italian neo-Fascist Congress there tomorrow, police said. Hospitals reported six civilians had been injured.

Viennese Give K Polite But Cool Reception

VIENNA (AP). — Premier Khrushchev was given a cool reception when he arrived here yesterday for a nine-day state visit. He declared his conviction that the "principles of peaceful co-existence will triumph in spite of the machinations of some people in favour of the cold war and the arms race."

Most, if not all, Western diplomats boycotted his arrival at Vienna's new Schwechat Airport.

Mr. Khrushchev said he hoped the talks he would have in Vienna would foster the further growth of friendly relations between the two countries and would help to strengthen world peace. "Peace on earth," he said finally, quoting from the New Testament.

At the airport there were small groups of airport employees to see him pass. Mr. Khrushchev waved to them. There was little reaction — few waved, and some clapped.

When Mr. Khrushchev arrived in the centre of the city, there were about 6,000 persons at the Soviet War Memorial. Most of them just stood and stared. Some customers at sidewalk tables of nearby coffee houses did not bother to look up from their newspapers as the Russian motorcade pulled up in front of the Imperial Hotel, where the Premier is staying.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Valerian Zorin has arrived from Geneva to report to Mr. Khrushchev on the break-down of the 10-nation disarmament conference.

Girl Critically Wounded, 2 Hurt in B'sheba Shooting

By H. BEN-ADI, Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA.—Three persons were in serious condition in hospital last night—one of them a 13-year-old girl whose life is in danger—the victims of a gun-carrying watchman who got too deeply involved in a quarrel between children.

The girl, Na'ama Hachen, was shot in the operating room at midnight last night as doctors laboured to save her life. A ricochet bullet had penetrated a lung.

The other two wounded are her father, Shmuel, aged 45, who was shot in both hands, and her grandmother, Na'ami Rima, 66, shot in the foot.

Menashe Sa'ig, 48, the father of eight, in desperation turned his automatic pistol on a band of neighbours who smashed him to the wall at his home in the Gimmel Quarter of Beersheba last night in an extension of a quarrel between their children that had broken out the day before. As watchman of the Jewish Agency warehouse here, he has a permit for the weapon.

At 7.30, after firing the shots at the crowd — he says he fired six first shots into the air — Sa'ig surrendered to Inspector Bastiel and Constable Benjamin, who had been called to the scene by neighbours. On their approach, Sa'ig had warned them that he would shoot them as well, but the two policemen talked him into giving in.

There was one bullet in the firing chamber and a full clip in his pocket when he was captured.

According to Sa'ig, the crowd had become threatening and only as a last resort did he run into the house to get his pistol.

Two of Sa'ig's sons, one aged 16 and the other, Eliahu, aged 22, were taken into custody later in the evening.

Aides Said Visiting Yugoslavia Soon

BELGRADE (Reuter). — Mr. Douglas Dillon, U.S. Under-Secretary of State, is expected here on July 17 on a four-day visit for political and economic talks with President Tito and other Yugoslav leaders, well-informed sources said here yesterday.

Mr. Dillon will be the highest American foreign affairs official to come here since John Foster Dulles, the late Secretary of State, spent a day talking with President Tito in November, 1956.

No official Yugoslav announcement on the visit has been made here, but sources said Mr. Dillon would consider the possibility of American assistance in carrying out large Yugoslav economic projects and in a wide-ranging planned reorganization of her economic system.

GREEK LEADERS IN YUGOSLAVIA

BELGRADE (AP). — Greek Premier Konstantin Karamanlis and Foreign Minister Evangelos Averoff arrived yesterday for an official visit to Yugoslavia.

After their plane had landed at the airport of Pula, a port on the northern Adriatic, they sailed to Brioni, secluded vacation island of Marshal Tito, for talks with the Yugoslav President.

RUMANIAN MINISTER 'UNSATISFACTORY'

BELGRADE (Reuter). — The Rumanian Minister for Heavy Industry, Mr. Carol Loncear, has been dismissed because he "failed to satisfy," the Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, reported here, quoting an "official announcement" in Bucharest.

Shell Stops Oil Supply To Cuba

LONDON (AP).—The Shell International Petroleum Company yesterday announced a ban on the supply of oil to Cuba because, it said, the Cuban Government has failed to pay a $17m. debt.

The Shell group at the same time reaffirmed its rejection of Premier Fidel Castro's demand that it process Soviet crude oil in its Cuban refinery.

"This action, which may lead to the suspension of Shell's activities in Cuba where it has worked harmoniously for 35 years, has been taken on purely commercial grounds," the statement said.

Following Wednesday's seizure of all the Texaco Oil Company's property in Cuba, technicians of the Cuban Petroleum Institute began yesterday to process Soviet oil in the American refinery.

The Texaco refinery was taken over by the Cuban Government because it refused to handle Soviet oil. Cuba receives Russian crude oil under an agreement signed with the Soviet Union. Cuba will supply Russia with five million tons of sugar for the next five years in exchange.

Executives of two other foreign oil firms which refused to accept Russian crude oil for refining here—Esso Standard of New Jersey and the Dutch-British Shell Oil Co.—said it appeared a matter of days — or hours — until their own plants were seized by the Cuban Government.

12 Die in Political Fight in Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP). — Twelve persons have been killed in a fight between rival bands of peasants and tin miners at Escoma, on Lake Titicaca, the Government reported yesterday. Police reinforcements have been sent to the area.

Newspapers said the fight began when miners demanding that nine workers at the Matilde mine be dismissed because they are Communists. Peasants from the surrounding area joined the rival groups of miners in the fight.

BONN AGREES TO HELP ARGENTINA

BONN (Reuter).—The West German Government is ready to help the development of the Argentine economy as far as possible, according to a joint German-Argentine communique issued yesterday on the conclusion of talks between Argentine President Frondizi and Bonn officials.

Algerian Rebels Getting Glum Report on Parley

Irked by Terms for Talks

PARIS.—Algerian nationalist emissaries are carrying a gloomy report back to the rebel "government" in Tunis after initial contact with the French Government, official sources reported on Thursday.

The rebel mission was sent here to arrange cease fire talks. The French are reported to have insisted that the talks be confined almost entirely to military matters and that the rebel negotiators' freedom of action be strictly limited.

Among the limitations to be placed on the main rebel delegation would be bans on access to the press and on other rebel leaders now held in French jails. It was reported.

Not Broken Off

French sources would neither confirm nor deny reports of what happened during the preliminary talks at Melun, outside Paris, which ended on Wednesday. But neither side was suggesting that the talks be broken off.

The insurgent emissaries, Ahmed Boumendjel and Mohamed ben Yahia, are expected to leave today for Tunis to report to the Ferhat Abbas regime, after spending five day conferring with the French.

In Tunis, sources close to the Algerian regime said yesterday that Abbas would not go to Paris under the conditions explained to the two emissaries.

"We shall not take the responsibility for a rupture. What we want is to be able to discuss the details of the journey of our delegation and not have them imposed on us," the sources added.

Tense Atmosphere

They said the atmosphere on Wednesday at the last meeting at Melun was tense.

Abbas will preside at a full meeting of the "Provisional Government," which starts this week-end and is expected to last several days, to study the report of the two envoys they had sent to France to prepare the way for a full peace delegation.

Insurgent quarters have did not hide their disappointment at what they considered the "negative" French attitude towards arrangements for substantive talks aimed at ending the armed struggle in Algeria.

At the U.N. yesterday, Secretary-General Hammarskjold hoped the insurgents would give the French offer "careful consideration."

(AP, Reuter)

Note to UN Council On Syrian Attack

POST Diplomatic Reporter

There is every likelihood that Israel will formally bring to the attention of members of the Security Council the threat to the peace involved in Syria's attack in the Beit Katzir area on Tuesday.

This was learned from Foreign Ministry sources last night.

A Border Police officer was killed in the incident in which Syrian troops fired on a patrol in the Beit Katzir demilitarised zone.

By yesterday evening, the Foreign Ministry had not received the U.N. report on its investigation into the incident.

Guerrilla Attacks On Chinese in Tibet

DARJEELING, North-east India (Reuter).—Groups of hit-and-run Tibetan rebels, armed with primitive and sometimes homemade weapons, were yesterday reported active over wide areas of Chinese-held Tibet.

Authoritative sources in the Indo-Tibetan border region said raids on Chinese camps and lines of communication now appeared to be taking place regularly. But there was no sign of anything more serious than isolated guerrilla attacks, the sources added.

Hammarskjold Views

At a press conference at the United Nations yesterday, Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold said Argentina and Israel should negotiate the issue and agree on what one considered to be appropriate reparation and the other considered it appropriate and reasonable to give.

Mr. Hammarskjold said he felt that last week's Security Council resolution had handed the matter over to the governments of Argentina and Israel. There were precedents in international law, but these were fairly scarce. There was no precedent to his knowledge in specific U.N. law or common law.

"I see in the resolution," he said, "more an indication of an appropriate procedure to follow what happened in the Security Council than of a specific form of reparation."

In Buenos Aires, Reuter reported yesterday, two students were taken to hospital with bullet wounds on Wednesday night, and four others were slightly injured, when university student demonstrators clashed over the Eichmann case. The clash was broken up by the police.

An Argentine Foreign Ministry announcement said that West Germany's request for extradition of Josef Mengele, former doctor and troop leader at Auschwitz concentration camp, had been put under the consideration of a judge in San Martin Borough of Greater Buenos Aires, the last known residence of Mengele.

Rumours are circulating in Buenos Aires that Mengele has fled to Chile.

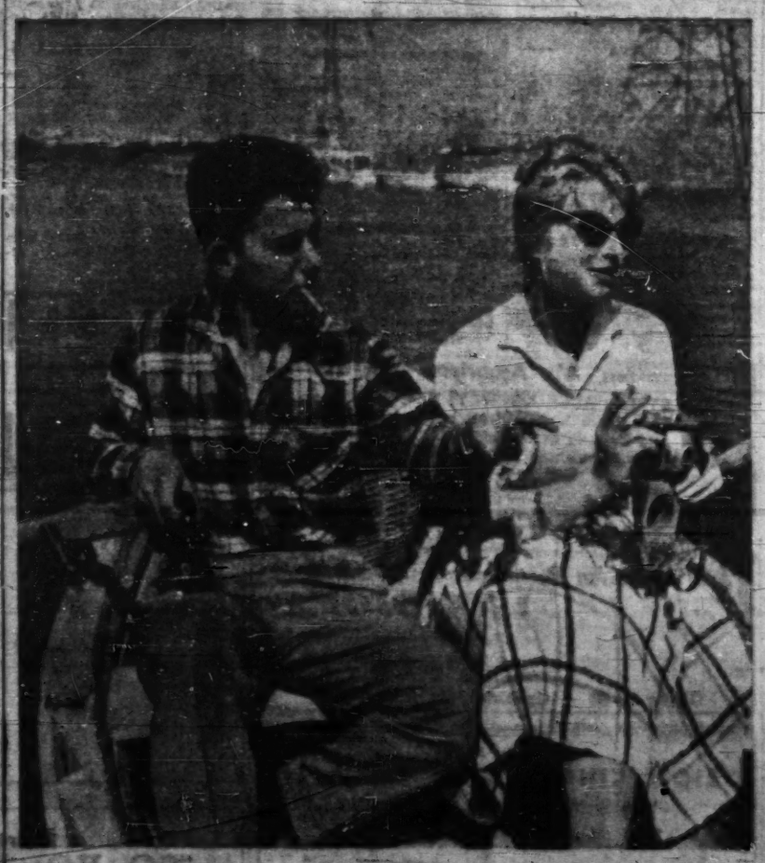
Israel Drafts Reply to Argentina

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Reporter

Consultations on Israel's reply to Argentina on the Eichmann case are being held between the Prime Minister and Acting Foreign Minister, Mr. Ben-Gurion, and senior Foreign Ministry officials. The note, expected to be couched in moderate terms, may be submitted to Argentina even before this Sunday's regular Cabinet session.

It was understood yesterday that President Frondizi's remarks at his Bonn press conference on Wednesday were apparently misinterpreted, and that he might have referred to the "extent" and not "amount" of compensation to be fixed in negotiations between Israel and Argentina. A Reuter report had referred to "an amount of compensation."

Although the word "extent" does not rule out the possibility of monetary compensation, Argentina has yet made no definite proposal to that effect. Israel it is understood, expects the dispute to be settled through normal diplomatic channels. The Israel note probably will contribute to such a settlement.



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Social & Personal

The President yesterday received a report from Professor B. Bachi and senior officials of the Central Bureau of Statistics on the national census planned for May of next year.

The Minister of Social Welfare, Dr. Joseph Burg, yesterday entertained to lunch an inter-faith delegation from the U.S. The guests were Miss Ruth Smalley, Dean of Students at the University of Pennsylvania; Reverend Edward Harris, Professor of Theology at the same University, and Rabbi Samuel Berkowitz, head of Hillel House at U. of P.

The Minister for Religious Affairs, Rabbi Y. M. Toledano, yesterday received a delegation from the Armenian Church in Jerusalem, headed by Bishop H. Aslanian.

Dr. A. Biran was invested as an Officier de la Legion d'Honneur by the French Ambassador, M. Jean Bourdeillette, at a luncheon given at his residence in Tel Aviv yesterday. The decoration was originally bestowed for services to French institutions in 1923, when Dr. Biran was District Representative in Jerusalem.

Soviets Warn Italy Over Nato Bases

MOSCOW (Reuter). — The Soviet armed forces newspaper, "Red Star," yesterday said "a devastating retaliatory blow" would be struck against rocket and other bases in Italy if they are used "for purposes of aggression."

In an article quoted by Tass, "Red Star" said: "The military preparations being undertaken by the U.S. under Nato cover on Italian soil place the country in a ticklish situation."

Shah Recalls Iran Envoy in Moscow

TEHERAN (Reuter). — A Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday the Persian Ambassador in Moscow, Mr. Abdul Ansari, arrived in Teheran after being summoned by the Shah.

Informed political circles regard the Ambassador's summons to Persia as a gesture of protest at the seven-month absence from Teheran of the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Nikolai Pegov.

The same sources said Persia was thinking of keeping Mr. Ansari at home pending the Soviet Ambassador's arrival here.

Africans Denounce Mau Mau Oath

NAIROBI (Reuter). — More than 6,000 Africans on Wednesday denounced Mau Mau oath-taking at Nyeri in the central province of Kenya, following an appeal by the President of the Kenya African National Union, Mr. James Gichuru.

The African leader is touring the area at Government request to ask the people to join him in campaigning against Mau Mau oath-taking.

Prizes for Beautiful Gardens in Jerusalem

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Fifty-six persons were awarded monetary prizes and certificates of merit on Thursday afternoon in Jerusalem for having the "most beautiful gardens" in the City. The contest, in which 114 persons participated, was sponsored by the Municipality and the Development Authority.

The first prize (IL100) went to Mr. Haim Sasson, of Yefe Nof; the two second prizes, of IL75 each, went to Mrs. F. Shoshnik, of Kiryat Yovel, and to Mr. E. Garl, of Beit Hakerem. There were three third prizes of IL50 each; eight fourth prizes of IL30; and 26 consolation prizes of IL15 or IL25.

Three persons received IL20 each for having the best balcony box gardens, and 13 received certificates of merit.

As in previous years, most of the prizes went to persons living in districts inhabited mainly by new immigrants, such as Kiryat Yovel (28 prizes) and Katamon (19). Residents of 27 quarters participated.

Spontaneous Fund For Invalid's Wheelchair

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Workers at the Harsa Ceramics Factory in Beersheba in two days have raised IL500 to buy a wheelchair for a 12-year-old invalid girl.

The girl, whose parents are newcomers from Rumania, suffered 16 fractures in her leg in an accident some time ago, and was unable to walk to school. Her father works two days a week in a bakery.

The girl's plight was reported in "Ma'ariv" a few days ago, and two Harsa employees, Yeheskel Bakshi, aged 30, and Elias Avraham, 40, immediately set about collecting money for the wheelchair. One of the contributors, Moshe Shami, 50, donated IL50 — five days of his vacation money.

100 YOUNG men and women from the U.S., Canada and the Scandinavian countries arrived by air late Wednesday night to attend summer courses sponsored by the Jewish Agency.

U.N. Report:

Israel's Economic Growth Ahead Of Most States in Region

UNITED NATIONS (UNA). — A report of Israel's growing economy, showing progress in agriculture and industry, exports and imports, size of population, and better standards of living was issued here by the U.N. Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

The report, supplement to the World Economic Survey by the U.N., is entitled "Economic Developments in the Middle East 1958-1959." It includes country studies and some inter-regional comparisons for the area extending from Cyprus to Persia, embracing all the Arab states in that region as well as Israel.

The report shows Israel is economically far ahead of most of the states in the entire region and outranks the Arab states in many vital respects in the entire Middle East. The report states: "Agricultural progress in the Middle East has been lagging behind the progress in industry and other economic activities."

In Israel, however, "Agricultural production in 1958-1959 rose," and "industrial output increased."

Rise in Agriculture

Citing statistics, the report states: "In Israel, agricultural production continued to expand in 1957-58 and 1958-59 despite the unfavourable weather conditions which affected the output of crops in the Negev, Beisan and Lower Galilee regions. In real terms, the value of total agricultural production rose by 16 per cent in 1957-58 and by between 12 and 14 per cent in 1958-59."

The general index of Israel industrial production — using 1958 as the base year — rose in the first nine months of 1959 to 110.3. The value of total output in Israel industry in 1959 is provisionally estimated by the U.N. experts at IL1,940m. as compared with IL1,715m. in 1958. If prices remain constant in 1960, this value is expected to rise to IL2,150m. that year.

Projecting Israel's industry forward up to 1965, the U.N. experts say on the basis of the accumulated data: "The output of minerals is expected to increase two-and-half times, chemical production, as well as the production of vehicles, is expected to more than double. The production of machinery is anticipated to increase three-fold. All other branches are estimated to expand by 50 to 90 per cent."

In some of the statistical tables where comparisons are made between Israel and other countries in the region, the figures show: Israelis eat better than Egyptians, with an Israeli consuming 2,750 calories a day, including 81 grams of proteins and 83.5 grams of fats, while the daily food consumption per person in Egypt amounts to 2,540 calories, including 78.2 grams of proteins and only 48.2 grams of fats.

Israel used 4,975 tractors in agriculture in 1958. Egypt, with a population more than 12 times that of Israel and with a vastly greater land area, used only 2,986 tractors. All the Arab states combined had only 69,600 motor vehicles in 1959. By contrast Israel's motor vehicles in that year totalled 52,100.

Cornerstone Ceremony For H.U. High School

The cornerstone laying ceremony for the Hebrew University High School will take place on Sunday at 4.30 p.m. at Canada Hall on the University Campus.

The high school buildings will be constructed with a fund of almost $500,000, which will be provided by the National Council of Jewish Women in the U.S.

Mrs. Charles Hymes, President of the National Council, headed a party of 35 members of the organization who arrived yesterday to participate in the ceremonies, which will be followed by a special Council Day seminar on educational and social work problems in Israel.

Among the guests who will take part in the proceedings will be Mrs. O. Blake Wilcox, Special Assistant to the Director of the Special Staff on Aging, for the White House Conference, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

50 Arabs Take Banking Course

HAIFA. — A six-week banking course for 50 young Moslem, Druze and Christian Arabs, was begun by the Productivity Institute on Wednesday. The participants were picked from 200 candidates for posts as clerks in the Israel-Arab Bank, which is to begin operations here shortly.

The trainees include four girls. The bank will be managed by a Jewish former bank official from Iraq.

Statue of Liberty Now On 'Liberty Island'

NEW YORK (AP). — Now it's Liberty Island which is the home of the Statue of Liberty.

In an impressive ceremony on Wednesday, the old name of Bedloe's Island disappeared. The renaming had been approved by the 86th Congress and signed by President Eisenhower.

Among those taking part was M. George Fiechi, Deputy Consul General of France, whose country gave the Statue of Liberty to the U.S. in 1924.

3 Years for Giving Data to Lebanon

Hanan Kaplan, aged 40, was on Wednesday sentenced in the Jerusalem District Court to three years' imprisonment for disclosing information to an enemy state.

Kaplan, father of three children, crossed over into Lebanon for five weeks. He was charged with having revealed to the authorities information about 15 military installations in Israel. This information was not secret but could nevertheless have been of use to the enemy, the prosecution stated.

The accused maintained that he was unable to provide for his family in Israel and that the aim of his journey was to return to Germany.

The court consisted of the Relieving President (Judge Becker) and Judges Peres and Eden.

Accountant Held For Embezzlement

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — An accountant at the Beersheba branch of the Hassneh Insurance Company, Eliahu Vahaba, was on Wednesday remanded in custody for 15 days by Judge Eliahu Navi of the Southern District Magistrates' Court on suspicion of having embezzled more than IL3,000 from the company.

A team of accountants is auditing the firm's books to determine the full extent of Vahaba's alleged embezzlement.

SCHIRMANN TO HEAD JEWISH STUDIES

Dr. J. Schirmann, Professor of Hebrew Literature at the Hebrew University, has been elected Chairman of the University's Institute of Jewish Studies for the next two years. The outgoing Chairman is Professor E. Urbach, who held office for the last four years.

Cables in Brief

SUB. — The first submarine built in Japan since World War II was yesterday delivered to the Japanese defence board in Kobe, Western Japan. The 1,250-ton submarine, equipped with four torpedo tubes, will be attached to the Japanese Maritime Defence Force base at Kure.

PASSPORTS. — Passport control between the three Benelux countries — Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg — will be abolished from today.

HEARSE. — The only undertaker in Queensland, Deanna Wright, 33, is not permitted to drive his hearse for six months. His driving licence was suspended by a court which also fined him £60 for driving motor cars while under the influence of liquor.

DIVORCE. — Jean Simmons and Stewart Granger, both British-born stars, have issued an announcement in Hollywood that they would seek a divorce. Granger, 47, and Miss Simmons, 31, were married in Tucson, Arizona, nine and a half years ago.

U.S. Grant to Donolo For Heart Research

The Department of Heart Diseases of the U.S. National Health Institute has approved a research grant of $80,000 to assist work being carried out at the Internal Medicine Department of the Donolo Government Hospital in Jaffa. The grant will be paid over three years for research into the influence of diet and ethnic origin on heart disease.

The Department has already published several papers on the incidence of heart disease among various ethnic communities in Israel which have aroused considerable interest abroad.

Youth Group Off To Yugoslavia

TEL AVIV. — A 12-member delegation of Israel labour youth will leave today to take part in the annual international working camp project in Yugoslavia. The group, consisting of members of the youth sections of Mapai, Mapam and Ahdut Ha'ayoda, is going at the invitation of the Young People's Alliance of Yugoslavia — the country's official youth organization.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES TODAY

JERUSALEM: Ben Yehuda, 7 Ben Yehuda, 2811.
TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 63636. Seidenwahr, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63851. Mercea Hasafon, 200 Ben-Yehuda, 22928. Kastel, 147 Ibn Gvirol, 22116.
JAFFA: Al-Kamel, 65 Yefet, 53361. BAT-YAM: Aizmann, 75 Balfour. HOLON: Tikva, Kikar Struma. RAMAT GAN: Hachon, Ramat Yitzhak, 86 Uziel, 71949. REHOVOT: Levin Hanegev, 196 Herzl, 961245. HERZLIYA: Karni. NATANYA: Asnuta.
HAIFA: Joseph, 31 Joseph, 4014.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Herzl, 36 Jaffa Rd., 5825.
TEL AVIV (8 a.m.—7 p.m.): Schwartz, 17 Allenby, 24653. Shor-Tabachnik, 94 King George 22963. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben-Yehuda, 28532. Yehuda Halevi, 91 Yehuda Halevi, 65159. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr., Giv'at Shimshon, 34110. JAFFA: Dajani, 98 Sderot Yerushalayim, 82966 (7 p.m.—midnight): Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66426. Avrahami, 9 Erlanger, 32385. Greenberg, 46 King George, 26308. Yaffe, 172 Ben-Yehuda, 24543. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr., Giv'at Shimshon, 34110. JAFFA: same. BAT YAM: Shulamit, 4 Daniel. HOLON: Brifut, 104 Sokolow. RAMAT GAN: Amit, 130 Modi'in, 72964. REHOVOT, HERZLIYA, NATANYA: Same as yesterday.
HAIFA: Ramham, 29 Arlosoroff, 2574. Abusa, 4 Horev, 81164. Arlosoroff, 71720.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Oskar, 25 Emek Hephaim, 2780. Dr. Zapler, Me'on Akademaim 2828, Mahane Allenby, Dr. Shor, 46 Rehov Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 28748. Dr. Garman, 25 Frishman corner 30 Byrkin. Dr. Weiss, 78 Disengoff, 27027. Dr. Mahler, 59 Arlosoroff, 61800. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 61374.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Zapler, 28/8 Me'on Akademaim, Mahane Allenby, Dr. Shor, 46 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Same as yesterday.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins, Jerusalem, 6.11; tonight and ends tomorrow at 7.19 p.m.

Portion: Naso.

JERUSALEM

Sephardic Synagogues: Tonight: Minha, 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 7.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 7.35 p.m.

Hechal Shlomo: Tonight: 6.45 p.m. Khabalat Shabbat. 6.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.30 p.m.

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 7.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 7.35 p.m.

Ezrat Israel Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 7.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 7.35 p.m.

Hurva Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 7.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 7.35 p.m.

Italian Synagogue (Via Hillel): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Hugin Beyahadut: Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Ohel Moed (Sephardi): Tonight: Minha, 6.30 p.m. Shabbat Morning: 8.00 a.m. with the Hon. Minister Ya'akov M. Toledano, Chief Rabbi.

Tiferet Zvi Congregation (5 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m.

Beit Israel (26 Rehov Diskin): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivei Zion (16 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 6.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 & 9.30 a.m. Minha, 6.30 p.m.

Beit Hamera (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 6.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (26 Rehov Kiryat Sefer, Ahuza): Shabbat: Shahrit, 9.00 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatekia Synagogue: Tonight: 6.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.45 p.m. Arvit, 7.35 p.m.

Shlie Synagogue (Chel Shomer Gymnasium): Tonight: 6.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Savyon Synagogue, Savyon: Tonight: 6.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 7.45 a.m.

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LYDDA FLIGHTS
Local Times Used
FRIDAY
ARRIVALS: Cyprus Airways, London, Munich, Athens and Nicosia, 07.00; BEA, London, 08.00; Air France, Paris, 08.00; Alitalia, Rome, 08.00; Swissair, Geneva, 08.00; Olympic Airways, Athens, 08.00; Sabena, Brussels, 08.00; Lufthansa, Frankfurt, 08.00; Air India, Bombay, 08.00; Pan American, New York, 08.00; TWA, New York, 08.00; Alitalia, Rome, 08.00; Air France, Paris, 08.00; Swissair, Geneva, 08.00; Olympic Airways, Athens, 08.00; Sabena, Brussels, 08.00; Lufthansa, Frankfurt, 08.00; Air India, Bombay, 08.00; Pan American, New York, 08.00; TWA, New York, 08.00; BEA, London, 08.00; Air France, Paris, 08.00; Alitalia, Rome

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The Weather

	°A	B	C
Mt. Canaan	37	18—32	18—36
Tiberias	34	23—36	23—36
Haifa Port	66	23—32	22—28
Nahariya	68	19—29	19—28
Tel Aviv Port	81	26—27	26—27
Lydda Airport	46	16—31	17—30
Jerusalem	32	17—29	18—30
Beersheba	20	15—34	17—36
Eilat	12	23—41	22—40

*) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Temperature range yesterday evening. C) Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Walter Eytan, Ambassador to Paris, for several days of consultation with the Foreign Ministry (by BI AL).

Mr. and Mrs. David W. Cohen and family, of Portland, Oregon and Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Katz, of Pittsburgh — under the auspices of the U.J.A.

Mr. Moshe Castel, the artist, after holding an exhibition in Paris.

The Secretary of Hacoved Hazioni, Mr. Hillel Zeidel, to Europe (aboard s.s. Jerusalem).

B-G Decorates Golani Colours

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ACRE.—Prime Minister Ben-Gurion arrived here by helicopter yesterday afternoon to attend a parade of the Golani Brigade, on Napoleon Hill, to mark the conclusion of the unit's current manoeuvres.

Among the senior officers who attended the parade were the Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Haim Laskov, and the Chief of the General Staff Branch, Aluf Yitzhak Rabin. Thousands of guests and relatives of the troops also watched the ceremony.

Mr. Ben-Gurion presented the brigade with a combat ribbon for its colours in recognition of the unit's record in operations against the Syrians at Tawafik earlier this year. He also praised the troops' performance during their recent manoeuvres, and pointed out that the infantry — even in modern warfare, was an indispensable arm of the fighting services.

The Brigade formed up for the parade behind a smoke screen and to the accompaniment of the sound of firing and simulated explosions. When the smoke lifted and the din had stopped, the unit was lined up in perfect review order.

After marching past the saluting base, the brigade paraded through the streets of Acre to the cheers and applause of the local residents.

The Mayor and the Brigade Commander distributed prizes to those units which had distinguished themselves in military exercises and in sports events.

Jordan Infiltrator Jailed for One Year

HAIFA. — Relieving President S. Kassan of the District Court yesterday sentenced an infiltrator from Jordan, Hamad Zahou, aged about 40, to two years' imprisonment. The man, who has a previous conviction for infiltration, came from a village near Jenin.

For sheltering Zahou, three villagers from Ein Mahil, in Lower Galilee, Samih Abou Leil, Mohammad Abou Leil and Tewfik Habib Allah, were each sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Habib Allah's sentence was suspended, while the other two men were also fined IL100 and IL 300 respectively.

T.A. Fire Brigade Gets Municipal Status

TEL AVIV. — The Tel Aviv Fire Brigade becomes a municipal service today. Hitherto it had the status of a voluntary service.

The Minister of the Interior has published a national scale of fees for fire-fighting and the law permits the Municipality to impose a special tax for the Fire Brigade. The Municipal Executive, however, has decided not to levy this special tax.

The City will allocate IL300,000 a year for the service, which previously operated on a budget of IL140,000. The Fire Brigade, which has 19 paid fire fighters, will no longer collect donations.

Reynolds, Bueno Enter Net Finals

LONDON (AP). — Sandra Reynolds, the unseeded hard-hitting South African star, will meet the reigning champion, Maria Bueno, of Brazil, in the Wimbledon women's singles final on Saturday.

Miss Reynolds yesterday beat Ann Haydon of Britain, 6-3, 2-6, 6-2, while Miss Bueno defeated Christine Truman, also of Britain, 6-0, 5-7, 6-1.

OUR SON

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Over 700 Degrees Awarded At Hebrew University Graduation

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Over 700 students were yesterday awarded degrees by the Hebrew University at the thirtieth annual graduation ceremony at the Amphitheatre on the campus. The number of degrees conferred has been growing annually, and this year was again the highest for any year since the University was opened — 707 as compared with 617 in 1959.

Since its establishment the University has now awarded a total of 5,411 degrees.

The degrees were those of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Education, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, Master of Arts, Master of Social Sciences, Master of Science, Master of Science in Agriculture, Master of Laws, Master of Pharmacy, Doctor of Medicine, and Doctor of Philosophy.

Of the 707 degrees awarded, 193 went to women.

The ceremony opened with the traditional address by the University's President, Professor Binyamin Mazar. Present on the dais were the President of the Supreme Court, Justice Olshan, representatives of the Technion and the Weizmann Institute, members of the University's Board of Governors and Executive, and academic staff. Above the tiers of graduates sat their parents and friends.

Message from President

A message was received from President Ben-Zvi in which he congratulated the graduates. Greetings also came from the Knesset Speaker, Cabinet Ministers, the Mayor of Jerusalem, the President of the Technion, and other public figures.

Two Ph.D. degrees were awarded *cum laude* — to Dr. A. F. Kleinberger, Instructor in the School of Education, and Dr. Michael Kosta, who received his doctorate in basic medical sciences.

Among the new Masters of law was Sgan-Aluf M. Y. Hazor, the Knesset Serjeant-at-Arms.

The new graduates include four Arabs, all of whom received the B.A. degree.

The new Doctors of Medicine include one Druze, Hammad Khalil Sa'ab, from the village of Abu Sinan, in Western Galilee.

Mr. Moshe Dothan, who was a member of a number of archaeological expeditions in this country, received the Ph.D. degree.

Of the 28 recipients of the M.A. degree, six majored in Hebrew Literature; four each in Hebrew Language and History; two each in Linguistics, Bible, Jewish History, Arabic Language and Literature and Geography; and one each in the Modern Middle East, Philosophy, Archaeology and English.

Of the nine Masters of Social Science, eight are economists and one a sociologist.

Masters of Science

There were 87 new Masters of Science, of whom 29 majored in Chemistry, 18 in Physics, 13 in Zoology, 10 in Botany, nine in Mathematics and eight in Geology.

Of the 26 recipients of the M.Sc. degree in basic medical sciences (awarded jointly by the Faculties of Medicine and Science), 24 majored in Bacteriology, two in Physiology, one in Pathology and one in Human Biochemistry.

Among the 69 Doctors of Philosophy, 32 devoted their theses to subjects in science and medicine, nine in Jewish studies, general humanities and social sciences, and eight in agriculture.

Of the new Doctors, 25 are on the staff of the Hebrew University, five are employed at the Agricultural Research Station, five at the Ministry of Defence, and three at the Weizmann Institute.

Of the Doctors of Medicine, 33 are attached to various hospitals, 14 are in the Army, and four are doing research at the Medical School. All the medical graduates, excepting married women, must, during the next two years, do a year's service in a border settlement or village. Six of the new doctors have already started on this village service.

H.U. Plans Courses In Asian Studies

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Hebrew University is now considering the introduction of courses in East and South-East Asian studies, with particular reference to India, China and Japan, Professor B. Mazar, President of the University, declared in his address at the graduation exercises yesterday (see adjoining column). The institution of these studies would also contribute greatly to Israel's ties with this vital part of the world, he said.

Reviewing the chequered history of the University since it opened on Mount Scopus 35 years ago, Professor Mazar quoted to the graduates the words of the University's first President, the late Dr. Judah Magnes: "Do not be afraid of big and fundamental plans, whether in research, instruction or in the field of publication. Picture to yourselves the situation which will arise when the *yishuv* will have grown several-fold; consider also the increasing reciprocal influence between this country and the Diaspora."

7,000 Students

Professor Mazar noted that the University's student body had grown this year to 7,000, of whom 200 were from abroad, and 1,300 were studying at the University's branches in Tel Aviv. He also dwelt on the University's contribution to the development of the country.

Referring to the assistance given by the University to students, he declared that in the academic year now ended, it had awarded stipends totalling IL610,000, and that together with tuition fee reductions, loans and other subsidies, the total amounted to IL1,340,000.

Mr. Shlomo Avineri, M.A. in Humanities, responded on behalf of the graduates.

At the start of the ceremony, the gathering rose in memory of those members of the staff of the University and others closely associated with it who had died during the past year.

Czech Stipends To Nazareth Students

NAZARETH. — A number of scholarships for study in Czechoslovakia have been offered to graduates of Nazareth high schools, one of them the son of the anti-Communist Principal of the Municipal High School.

The Principal, Mr. Majid Fahoum, who is also a Town Councillor, disclosed that he had been invited to meet a Czech diplomat some weeks ago, and that the latter had offered a full scholarship, including travel expenses, to Mr. Fahoum's son, who this year graduated from high school. The boy wants to study medicine.

Mr. Fahoum has on several occasions been the butt of virulent articles in the Communist press. Several years ago, he went to the U.S. to speak on behalf of Israel.

The other scholarships have been distributed by local Communist Party members.

Int'l Seminar Opens At Bar-Ilan U.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The 11th international seminar of the World University Service was opened yesterday at Bar-Ilan University. The topic of the seminar is "Ancient heritage and modern technology in a new country."

The participants were welcomed by Dr. Tuvia Bar-Ilan, Acting Director-General of the University. Lectures were delivered by Professor Avrom Saltman, Professor Harold Fisch and Dr. Jacob Rosa, members of the University's faculty.

In the evening a reception was given in honour of the visitors by the administration and student body.

Brandeis Professor At Weizmann I.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

REHOVOT. — Professor Nathan Kaplan, Chairman of the Biochemistry Department in the Graduate School of Brandeis University, at Waltham, Massachusetts, has arrived for a two-month stay at the Weizmann Institute of Science. He is accompanied by his wife and young son.

Dr. Kaplan will lecture and work in the Department of Biophysics which is headed by Professor Ephraim Katchalski.

Water Rationing Imminent in South

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Strict water rationing seems imminent in the South as the country's water table begins to show the effect of successive drought years.

This was reported by Ministry of Agriculture officials to the Water Council, the public advisory board on water affairs, at its meeting in Tel Aviv yesterday.

Water allocations to the South will be slashed by as much as 17 per cent from last year's quotas, the officials said. The Field Service of the Ministry is also expected to establish irrigation quotas for various crops.

The Council was told that output at major springs — such as those feeding the Yarkon and in Upper Galilee — had fallen 25 to 50 per cent below last year's. To halt further depletion, the Minister of Agriculture, Aluf Moshe Dayan, applied for and received Council authorization to seal off or limit pumping from wells. The Council also advised restrictions on the use of water in urban areas.

The Council was warned that over-exploitation of wells along the coast is leading to their progressive salination.

The overall water supply is expected to remain precarious for at least the next three years, until the Jordan can be linked up to the national water system.

Water Commissioner, Z. Neuman, Quits

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Water Commissioner, Mr. Zvi Neuman, handed in his resignation to the Minister of Agriculture earlier this week, following Cabinet approval of the reorganization of the Water Authority, which Mr. Neuman headed.

The resignation had been anticipated, since the reorganization transferred most of the Authority's functions to Tahal and other companies, reducing the Authority's functions to that of an administrative body.

After Mr. Neuman's resignation, the Mapam Secretariat declared that they considered the reorganization undermined the party's role in the Government Coalition. Mr. Neuman is a member of Beit Alpha, a Mapam kibbutz.

The Party claimed that the step had not been prompted by considerations of public interest, and that it would result in the disorganization of national water affairs by transferring control from the Government to what it termed a "technocratic body."

'Water Authority Urged Yarkon Sewage Scheme'

TEL AVIV. — The Municipality agreed to Mekorot's request to pump 12,500 cubic metres of sewage into the Yarkon river daily, under pressure from "the Ministry responsible for the Water Authority," i.e. the Ministry of Agriculture, *The Jerusalem Post* was informed by Municipal circles on Thursday.

These sources expressed their surprise at the statement of the Health Ministry's Chief Sanitary Engineer on Wednesday, condemning the sewage plan as endangering public health. They claimed that his statement contradicted the opinion of other Government officials.

The City management was pressed to agree to the pumping of sewage into the river in order to meet temporary irrigation requirements, due to the drop in the Rosh Ha'ayin springs, it was said.

The Municipality is prepared to abandon the scheme immediately, if asked to, these sources added.

The agreement with Mekorot was made by the Dan Regional Sewage Authority, of which Tel Aviv is a member. The agreement stipulated that the Dan Regional Authority could stop the pumping of sewage into the river without giving prior notice to Mekorot.

The Mayor of Ramat Gan, Mr. A. Krinitzi, has protested to the Minister of Health against the resumed channelling of untreated sewage into the Yarkon River. A telegram to this effect was received at the Ministry yesterday.

YOUTH DROWNS OFF T.A. BEACH

TEL AVIV. — Eighteen-year-old Nahum Tsobari drowned on Thursday off Tel Aviv.

Tsobari, of 6 Rehov Hahotrim, Tel Aviv, was dead when he was pulled out of the water by lifeguards at the bathing beach at the foot of Sderot Keren Kayemet. *(Itim)*

JAILED.—Per Ake Skantze, 50, a former official of the Swedish Embassy in Washington, on Thursday was sentenced to three to nine years in prison for stealing Embassy funds.

Give Youth a Chance To Lead, Smilansky Begs Mapai

By MARK SEGAL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.—"Give youth its chance to lead" was the plea of Mr. Yizhar Smilansky, M.K., to the Mapai Central Committee meeting on Thursday.

Mr. Smilansky told his audience of Cabinet Ministers, Histadrut executives and veteran politicians gathered in the Histadrut Executive hall: "If you ask a youngster to lead you into battle, you must expect him to want to lead in other fields as well."

His voice rang out across the hushed, crowded hall as the author of the "Days of Ziklag" described in a glittering Hebrew "the spiritual void in the life of this supreme low generation, which is fast, agile — and that's all!" He wondered "how so many young people could be so bored in a country where so many fantastic changes are taking place."

Most of the elderly statesmen of the labour movement looked uncomfortably — and many uncomprehendingly — at one another as Mr. Smilansky declared that "the youth of this country is waiting for a proper example from its leaders, and for words of truth and not for talk of a world of platitudes."

Lights Conceal Void

He went on to describe the world of young people living in a small town of 10,000 residents: "They work hard by day, and have nothing to live for after that. On Saturday, they go to root for their football team, and then — emptiness." It was the same in the larger towns, with the difference that the noise and the bright lights concealed the void.

Mr. Smilansky feared that the majority of Israel's quarter million persons in the 20- to 30 age group lived the *petit bourgeois* life of keeping up with the neighbours as far as standard of living went. "The motto of this generation was 'where shall we go this evening?'", he said.

This general passivity, with its nostalgia for the collective warmth of the hours of battle, is dangerous, he said. The search for the "father-image in the nation, or in the state," this willingness to submit to an authoritative framework which allowed one to reject responsibility could have serious political consequences for the State, Mr. Smilansky warned.

'Normal' People

The best-selling novelist went on: "You prayed for a normal Jewish people. Well now you've got it." He fulminated against the wrongs done to immigrant families where the fathers' authority was broken by officials who told them, "You have to live like this and if you don't like it, well you'll just have to get used to it." This turned proud individuals into an infantile mass, he claimed.

But there is another kind of young people, who doubt, who ask questions and are not just satisfied with being "organization men," he declared. Mapai, as the largest party, must take a lead in encouraging this conscious *elite* among the thinking elements.

Study circles must be formed where young people could obtain a basic understanding of themselves and their surroundings. It was immaterial who took the initiative, whether Mapai, the Histadrut or the Government.

CONGO

(Continued from Page One)

consternation. Outside Parliament — where the ceremony had been relayed through loudspeakers — thousands of Congolese and Europeans burst through the police cordon and swamped inside.

They watched half an hour of confusion. An army helicopter circling above Parliament called up reinforcements and grey-uniformed Congolese police restored order.

At the signing of the declaration of independence earlier, President Kasavubu had paid tribute to King Baudouin's solicitude and wisdom in not opposing the march of history.

President Kasavubu continued the ceremony by receiving the credentials of diplomats from scores of nations, including Ambassador Zehud Avriel, of Israel, then walking with King Baudouin into the grounds for a banquet, at which were 500 guests.

At 12 o'clock in the morning, Belgium's handover of power was signalled to the crowds by field-guns manned by African soldiers. Inside Parliament, as the guns boomed out, emotion was high as this territory, with a population of 14 million and half the size of Europe, ended its days of Colonial rule.

King's Declaration

For those inside the circular conference hall, the birth of independence came when King Baudouin, slightly raising his grave voice, said: "People of the Congo, my country and myself are moved in recognizing that the Congo accedes to independence and full sovereignty in agreement and friendship with Belgium on this June 30, 1960."

The king warned that the principal dangers which menaced the new country are "inexperience of the peoples to govern themselves, tribal fights which up to the present have done so much harm and which must at all costs be stopped, and the attraction which certain of your regions can have for foreign powers which are ready to profit at the least sign of weakness."

King Baudouin later left on board a military aircraft for Brussels. He was seen off by President Kasavubu, Mr. Lumumba and several ministers.

In Elizabethville, capital of Katanga, Congo's richest province, Belgium's outgoing Deputy Governor, General Guy Schoeller, handed over the reins of power to the African Government of Mr. Moise Tshombe and wished them "complete success."

Tensions which marked Wednesday's reported moves to make Katanga autonomous appeared to have eased, and there were no reports of further moves.

Mapai Backs Histadrut Over Teachers' Dispute

TEL AVIV. — The Secretary-General of Mapai, Mr. Y. Almogi, on Thursday announced that his party fully supports the stand taken by the Histadrut Executive in its dispute with the Teachers' Union.

Replying to a question at the Mapai Central Committee meeting, regarding the position of the party in the present dispute, Mr. Almogi stated: "We fully and unconditionally support the stand taken by our representatives on the Histadrut Executive, who acted in keeping with the party's policy."

He announced that the Mapai Secretariat would discuss the teachers' dispute today (Friday).

It is understood that the Prime Minister is expected to take an active part in the discussion, which will be opened by acting Histadrut Secretary-General Aharon Becker.

Physicians, Engineers Want Salary Increase

TEL AVIV. — The physicians and the engineers, the largest organized groups of employed professionals, have begun negotiations for increased salaries. Neither the Histadrut nor the Government, however, are favourably inclined towards these claims, fearing that they might upset the present wage stability.

The Medical Association is demanding increased seniority pay, higher starting salaries for younger physicians, and an increase in the text-book allowance. Moreover, they are asking that those increases be made retroactive to April 1, 1960.

The engineers are calling for a series of far-reaching changes in the basic salaries of the lower and medium grades, increased text-book allowances, higher professional seniority pay, and automatic upgrading for engineers at the bottom of the wage scale.

416153 Wins Top Payis Prize

TEL AVIV. — The grand prize of IL30,000 in yesterday's Mifal Hapayis draw went to the purchaser of ticket No. 416153, No. 442539 won IL10,000.

All tickets ending in 3 or 8 won IL5, while those ending in 22322, 7011, 3666, 2873, 2736, 5412, 4244 or 0614 won IL20.

IL1,000 was won by Nos. 247227, 247228, 247229, 247230, 247231, 247232, 247233, 247234, 247235, 247236.

IL500 was won by Nos. 416262, 416263, 416264, 416265, 416266, 416267, 416268, 416269, 416270, 416271, 416272, 416273, 416274, 416275, 416276, 416277, 416278, 416279, 416280, 416281, 416282, 416283, 416284, 416285, 416286, 416287, 416288, 416289, 416290, 416291, 416292, 416293, 416294, 416295, 416296, 416297, 416298, 416299, 416300, 416301, 416302, 416303, 416304, 416305, 416306, 416307, 416308, 416309, 416310, 416311, 416312, 416313, 416314, 416315, 416316, 416317, 416318, 416319, 416320, 416321, 416322, 416323, 416324, 416325, 416326, 416327, 416328, 416329, 416330, 416331, 416332, 416333, 416334, 416335, 416336, 416337, 416338, 416339, 416340, 416341, 416342, 416343, 416344, 416345, 416346, 416347, 416348, 416349, 416350, 416351, 416352, 416353, 416354, 416355, 416356, 416357, 416358, 416359, 416360, 416361, 416362, 416363, 416364, 416365, 416366, 416367, 416368, 416369, 416370, 416371, 416372, 416373, 416374, 416375, 416376, 416377, 416378, 416379, 416380, 416381, 416382, 416383, 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Consolation prizes of IL300 went to Nos. 416153 and 416154.

Consolation prizes of IL50 went to Nos. 442538 and 442540.

Josh White Rejected Egyptian Conditions

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Josh White, the Negro blues and folk singer who is on a 10-day tour of the country under the auspices of Swiss Wiso, cancelled a more lucrative offer to tour Egypt in order to appear here.

He told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that, while in London, the Egyptians had offered him a contract before he received the Israel offer, but made it conditional on his not visiting this country.

"My name is Joshua Daniel White, and my father was a Methodist minister. I had the Bible drilled into me at breakfast, lunch and dinner time, and I could not accept conditions that would prevent me from visiting Israel," he said.

Mr. White left last night in a chartered plane to give a performance in Eilat. He is scheduled to return later tonight, and will give his second Tel Aviv performance at the Z.O.A. House on Saturday evening. He will give a special performance for the Army on July 6.

Avia Hotel Ready By Next Month

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.—The six-storey, 100-room Avia hotel, near Lydda Airport, will be completed by March 1961, it was announced yesterday at a tour of the site organized for airline representatives.

N.Y. STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK (AP). — The stock market closed mixed again in less active trading on Thursday.

The market was slightly higher and active at the opening. It moved in a narrow range throughout the day. Even the major market indicators were mixed at the close. Most price changes ranged from a few cents to around $1 a share in either direction. A few made wider moves either way.

Two 'Special' Fares on Same Route Legal

The Supreme Court on Thursday reversed a lower court decision that a taxi driver cannot charge each of two sets of passengers travelling the same route for a "special" trip.

The Supreme Court, which deferred release of its reasoned judgment, was ruling in the appeal of Mr. Amnon Chakruf, a Tel Aviv taxi driver, against a decision of the Tel Aviv District Court fining him for overcharging.

Chakruf had been chartered by a Tel Aviv couple one night last winter for a trip within the city. On the way, he was flagged by another person, and, with the permission of his passengers, took him as well to a destination lying along the route of his original fares.

After taking a full fare from the third passenger, he charged the first two for a special trip as well.

They complained to the police against what they regarded as overcharging, and in the subsequent court case the driver was found guilty and fined. *(Itim)*

(A summary of the reasoned judgement will be given in a future issue of the Jerusalem Post Law Report.)

INDUSTRY FINANCE and COMMERCE

Tel Aviv Bus Cartel Gets 5-Month Extension

The Cartels Control on Thursday gave a five month lease of life to an agreement limiting production at 27 metropolitan Tel Aviv fire plants.

At the Council's second session since it was established under the Law on Restrictive Trade Practices last January, its Chairman, District Court Judge W. Zeltner, suggested the five months compromise to the Supervisor of Restrictive Practices, Dr. Y. Yaffe, and the representative of the manufacturers, Mr. Y. Rotenstreich.

Dr. Yaffe had taken particular exception to the fact that the 27 manufacturers producing 90 per cent of the ice sold in the Tel Aviv area, were producing only 400 tons of their 1,400 ton daily production capacity. While he had no objection in principle to an agreement limiting production, he felt that the cartel in its present form was largely responsible for the high cost of ice in the area.

The Council's authorization of the agreement expires on November 30, when it will again come up for review.

How Firm to Deal In Israel Securities

NEW YORK. — Mr. Robert R. Nathan, former economic adviser in the Roosevelt and Truman administrations, has been elected chairman of the board of the newly re-organized firm of Brager & Company, brokers trading exclusively in Israel securities.

Brager & Company will begin its operations with underwriting contracts for the sale of $16,000,000 in new securities, Mr. Nathan said. He has been economic adviser to France, Burma, Korea, Puerto Rico and Colombia and is a widely read author of books on the American and Israel economic scene. Mr. Brager has been named president of the new company. His previous firm, Harry E. Brager Associates, completed the sale of more than $7.5 m. of Israel securities in the past two years, including the issue of American Israel Paper Mills and Alliance Tire and Rubber shares, both of which have been oversubscribed. He is expected here on Sunday for a prolonged stay.

Manufacturers' Ass'n Limits Presidents' Terms

TEL AVIV. — The President of the Manufacturers Association will henceforth be allowed a maximum of only two two-year terms in office. This amendment to the Association's constitution was adopted at its annual meeting here late Wednesday night.

The late President, Mr. Aryo Shenkar, held office for nearly 20 years.

The meeting also created a new post, that of Vice-President. The Presidium will now number 13 members, instead of 17 members as hitherto.

Packaging Display Was 'Eye-Opener'

TEL AVIV. — Over 5,000 visitors during the past fortnight toured the Israel Packaging Exhibition, which closed here on Thursday night. Brisk business was reported by most of the 40 exhibitors, and the value of orders placed is estimated at IL100,000.

One of the exhibitors found himself unable to cope with the tide of customers, and was forced to open up a "branch exhibition" at specially leased premises on Rothschild Boulevard here.

Many local manufacturers were unaware of the potential of the Israel packaging industry, and the exhibition was an "eye-opener" to them, an executive member of the Packaging Institute told *The Jerusalem Post*.

Australian Investors Back New Wool Plant

TEL AVIV. — A plant for producing wool tops is to be established in Israel by a group of Jewish investors in Australia, headed by Mr. Leo Fink, a carpet manufacturer of long standing. Most of the wool will be imported directly from Australia. Hitherto, Israel has purchased raw wool mainly in Britain.

The plant will have a production capacity of 1,500-2,000 tons a year, which is twice the country's current consumption of wool, thus leaving a part for eventual export. Output will be about 60m. a year with an added value of 20 to 25 per cent. Over 100 persons are expected to be employed in the plant, which is scheduled to start production in 1962, probably in Ashdod.

Special credit facilities have been arranged for the company by the Government in addition to the development loan for financing 70 per cent of the fixed assets. In addition, the investors have been given exclusive rights in their industry for the first five years of operation.

TEXTILE PLANT CLOSES DOWN

AFULA. — The Emek textile factory at Ramat Yishai was closed down on Thursday and its 30 workers dismissed. The operation of the plant has proved unprofitable.

The factory could be re-opened on a cooperative basis, but new machinery would have to be installed at a cost of IL200,000, the Secretary of the Ramat Yishai Labour Council said.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

JUNE 28, 1960

3½%	Tavel Dollar	93
3½%	Savgs. (middel)	89½
3½%	Defence Loan	100½
4½%		98
4½%	Housg. Loan A	97
4½%	" " C	96½
4 %	" " D	96
4 %	" " E	100
4 %	" " F	100½
4½%	" " G	101
6½%	Pal Elect. 57/64	101½
6 %	Nat. Oil Co.	102
6½%	Local Authority	100½
6 %	Jewish Agency	99½
6½%	Keren Hayesod	99½
	59/62 III	99½
6 %	Fertilizer & Chem.	100½
6 %	Ind. Dev. Bank	97
4½%	Gen. Mortg. Bank	101
7 %	Bank Leumi Isr.	101½
6½%	Rassco	103½
6 %	Izroth	99
6½%	Ozo-Rassco	101½
	C.o.L. LINKED BONDS	
4½%	Defence Loan	100½
4½%	Housing Loan A	96½
4½%	" C	E 97
6 %	" D	98
6½%	Pal Elect. 57/64	115½
6½%	Pal Elect. 58/65	E 111½
6½%	Local Authority	103½
4 %	"	98½
6½%	Keren Hayesod	110½
6 %	" 59/62 III	101½
6½%	Rassco	104½
	59/60 C.o.L. LINKED	
4½%	Izroth	104½
6 %	Ind. Dev. Bank	98½
6 %	Bk. Leumi Invest.	97
	Ordinary SHARES	
	Bank Leumi	410
	Gen. Mortg. Bk.	147
	Bk. Leumi Invest.	118
	Ellern's Investment	2010
	Africa Pal. Invest.	308
	Isr. Land Devlp.	256
	Ata Textile	337
	Mollet Textile	171
	Assia & Belarano	167
	Pal. Potash	1370
	Tera Pharmac.	393
	Pales. Cold Storg.	264
	Delek	2540
	Am. Isr. Pan Mills	236
	Polak (11/13 Div.)	2610
	Jordan	230
	Rassco	1200

B: Buyers only S: Sellers Ex./Coupons

TODAY'S TENDENCY
Dollar Bonds: Irregular
Index Bonds: Higher
Shares: Irregular

AS REPORTED BY

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MOTHER KNOWS WHAT i LIKE!

MILD WH

LONDON LETTER

By David Courtney

Labour Must Find New Slogans

ALMOST a lifetime spent observing politics and politicians has not greatly helped me to understand either. Under the delusion that in England there was a simple two-party system, free from the subtleties and confusions common elsewhere, I came back to this country convinced that I would be able to perceive political trends and foresee likely policies more clearly and cleverly than had been possible amid the multi-party complexities of Israel. I was wrong of course. Mr. Gaitskell, Mr. Foot, Mr. Cousins and even Mr. Crossman, from their side of the wobbly fence dividing the Conservative sheep from the Labour goats, soon showed me how wrong I was. For that matter, Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Nabarro, the Bow Group and some others on that side of the fence could just as easily have been the men to put me in the wrong.

For electoral purposes the two traditional labels — Conservatives and Labour — go on being used; with a third one, the Liberal, pretending to an autonomy of sorts, but rather out of habit than conviction: useful, however, in their way, for the elector who gets bored with both the Montagues and Capulets. The point I am trying to make is that the present government or any alternative government likely to be devised out of the Opposition as we know it, is bound to consist of combinations of sectional groups hardly less varied in political outlook than Mr. Ben-Gurion's Coalition. A few basic principles — public ownership on the one hand, unless Hugh Gaitskell takes the edge off that, too, and private enterprise on the other — preserve the distinction between each of the two big Parties and on issues where there is internal Party conflict, the Whip system does the same duty as Israel's collective responsibility rule.

Internal Feuds

Well, that is how it seems to me and that is how I explain the internal feuds of the Labour Party, which have been aired dramatically (especially in the Tory Press) since the surprising failure of the Party at the last General Elections. It is also how I explain the Gaitskell-George Brown compromise formula on defence policy issued last week and likely to be blessed (with some *sotto voce* cursing) by the Parliamentary Labour Party at its meeting this week. It is an odd document, not at all what Mr. Gaitskell has advocated in the past; not at all what Mr. Cousins wants now; far, far from what the "Tribune" readers and the Victory for Socialism group of parliamentarians approve of; less than what some of the big unions would like (and, curiously, not worked out in collaboration with the T.U.C., who may wish to revise it); and subject, of course, to the rough and tumble of the Party Conference in October. Still, it is a fair compromise between the Gandhi-ism of some Labour sections and Gaitskell's tendency to make of defence a bi-partisan policy with Labour supporting the independent nuclear deterrent and, within reason, any other nuclear ambitions of the Conservative Government.

The document assumes the need to prepare for eventual war rather than to go all out for world disarmament. And from that assumption it can be shown to be sensible, at least in parts. The independent nuclear deterrent as a policy even of the present government is as good as dead anyway. The "Blue Streak" dealt it a hard blow, and what with the uncertainties peculiar to the Skybolt and Polaris missiles and the fact that our strategic bombers will be obsolete in five years' time, it is difficult to see how it can be revived as an effective policy. No one seems to think nowadays that in the calamitous event of a nuclear war Britain could do much more than provide a base for the Americans and a target for the Russians. But Labour's new plan offers conventional arms instead of the nuclear deterrent (do they deter?), and there is no doubt that if Britain could contribute to NATO (to which the Gaitskell-Brown formula remains fervently loyal) a conventional force of the required manpower, she could still be of decisive use. But can she? The general impression is that Britain can only do so if she introduces conscription, which Labour is dead against. One main Tory criticism of the new plan is that it would reduce Britain's power status and subdue her voice to a timid whisper in international councils affecting, for example, nuclear tests and even disarmament.

Supporters Apathetic

So much for the Parties and the professional critics. But what does the average Labour supporter — the ordinary wage-earner and trade unionist — think about it all? Not much. He seems oddly indifferent to the disputes within the Party and the T.U.C. and is much more concerned about the Government's new credit squeeze and its effect on hire purchase rates. He worries about coming under the thumb of the Americans; but on the whole, he cannot make head or tail of all this talk about nuclear deterrents and hydrogen-bombs, which all his reading has told him would blow him and his family to smithereens and infect survivors with all manner of catastrophic ailments. "All these big fellows who scare us stiff about what atomic war will do to us and everyone," said my window-cleaner, "why the devil don't they get together to cut out war altogether?" As for Labour's conventional forces, the window-cleaner's comment was: "I was in the last war. I've got two sons. I don't want them shoved off to another war. Conventional arms? They kill too, don't they?"

The pity is that the Labour Party cannot think up something likely to inspire, or at least stimulate, its appropriate part of the electorate. The Welfare State is a fact now taken for granted and no one of consequence on the Tory side would have anything else. Public ownership is no longer closely enough linked to the problem of wages, social standards and full employment to make much of an impression on the workers. Socialist principles, having to a large extent come about in practice, are now taken for granted as more or less national traditions, and where they have been adjusted to fit non-Socialist economic systems, the result, for the average man, is something more than tolerable. On top of that, Nye Bevan's lamentable withdrawal from active political life, because of bad health, has left the Party without a single personality (visible or audible at the moment) capable of stirring the emotions.

But the Labour Party will reassert itself, that we can be sure of; and if, at the outset, not by any impressive action of its own, then by the actions of the Conservatives, who have already, with their credit squeeze, given the Opposition a useful argument with which to claim that the slogan 'You've never had it so good' was an electoral carrot, now withered.

The small Himalayan Kingdom of Nepal has had another border incident with its Chinese neighbours. The King and Queen of Nepal were recently in Paris and they are seen here with General de Gaulle and the Premier, M. Michel Debré. (Express Photo)

THE MIDDLE EAST SCENE

By Amnon Barzilai

CLOUDS GATHER OVER JORDAN

AFTER nearly a month of sea-voyaging and holiday-making with his entire family in the Yugoslav resort island of Brioni, and after uttering thousands of words on the necessity of peaceful co-existence and the role of the small uncommitted nations in furthering the cause of peace in this world, President Nasser returned to Egypt last Friday in almost as bad a temper as he was ever in.

Addressing his subjects from the ancient city of Alexandria, he spared almost nobody; he denounced the imperialists and attacked Israel, reminding Mr. Ben-Gurion, whom he branded "a war criminal," of the fate of the Crusaders, and, turning to his Arab neighbours, he threatened King Hussein of Jordan with a fate similar to that of Nuri es-Said and Abdul Illah.

Unprovoked Attack

Of all the peoples affected by Cairo's periodic assaults, it is the Jordanians who are currently having an ample taste of the stability, security and peace which are purported to be advanced by Dr. Hatem's "information and propaganda." Quick to take Nasser's hint, the Cairo Press and Radio have been concentrating all their efforts on Hussein and his regime, calling him Imperialism's chief agent in the Arab world and openly inciting against his life.

At first sight, the whole affair strikes one as gratuitous and without any real cause. Nasser's attack was completely unprovoked and Cairo's subsequent campaign is supposed to be based on Hussein's rejoinder to Nasser's abuse and open threats. This being so, one wonders what place, if any, Nasser's new campaign has in Cairo's scheme of things. For five months, since the Arab League's discussions on the creation of a Palestine "entity" and the recruiting of a Palestinian army brought to the fore differences between Cairo and Amman, comparative quiet has reigned in their relations. Now, all of a sudden, Cairo has decided to resume the offensive. Why?

There can be no simple answer to this question. For one matter, summer has always for some reason been a season of trouble in this part of the world. For another and more serious reason, Nasser may have begun to fear that he may be losing the initiative in these matters, with all that loss can mean for his future. The Saudis have been acting quite independently and without paying any more attention to what Cairo has to say; the Lebanese are settling down to the well-tried system of peaceful co-existence on the communal front and are no longer responsive to mischief-making; President Bourguiba of Tunisia remains unaffected, even Algeria might be lost as a rallying point against the French.

But in order to understand the full implications of the new development we must take a look at the prevalent state of Cairo's relations with Baghdad and the regime of Major-General Kassem. These relations have always been the central preoccupation of Cairo's strategists, and this preoccupation was largely to blame for Nasser's losing control of the situation in other Arab lands. It is notable that in his assorted tirades on Friday, President Nasser spared only Kassem, who, no less notably, had extended the olive branch to Nasser only the previous day. For although he condemned the "unjust attacks" upon Iraq and the granting of political asylum to his regime's enemies, General Kassem made it clear, when speaking before Iraqi writers and men of letters on Thursday, that he was willing to forgive and forget.

Between Two Fires

The fact seems to be that Jordan is becoming a victim of an informal armistice between Baghdad and Cairo. It is well-known that the continued existence of Hussein's regime following the upheaval in the summer of 1958 has been due largely to the split between Nasser and Kassem; now that a rapprochement between the two appears in the offing, the general view is that Jordan may be the first casualty of such a reconciliation, since neither Cairo nor Baghdad have any love for a regime which has become something of an anachronism.

Yet this theory, however plausible it may sound, is not necessarily correct. In the two years' respite gained by Hussein as a result of the preoccupation of his enemies with their own quarrel he has managed to consolidate his regime considerably, taking advantage of the acute disappointment felt by Arabs in general at the deterioration of the situation in Iraq from the point of view of Arab nationalism and of Arab unity. The average Jordanian now feels that it is not at all sure that a Nasserist or Kassemist *coup d'état* in Jordan would either improve his own lot or bring Arab unity any nearer.

But there is another, far more serious factor in favour of Hussein's regime: whatever the extent of a Nasser-Kassem rapprochement, the two leaders will always be interested in preserving the *status quo* in Jordan since neither of them is sure what Hussein's downfall will bring. In fact, Jordan's existence will be jeopardized only if Baghdad and Cairo decide to effect some sort of union between them — a possibility which will remain as remote as it has ever been so long as Kassem retains his position of leadership in Baghdad.

Short of an agreement which would divide the Jordan kingdom between the U.A.R. and Iraq, which would launch these two countries on a dangerous adventure involving the Arabs, Israel and the Great Powers, it is difficult to see how Cairo's current campaign can affect Amman in any serious manner — no matter what degree of reconciliation is reached between Kassem and Nasser.

Items of the Week

● In Lebanon the parliamentary elections which have been described as the fairest that country has ever had will be concluded in a matter of three days from now. With only 15 seats yet to be decided (out of 99) the general trend of the voting is already apparent. So far it has gone in favour of the more militant champions of the Christian and Moslem communities respectively, and the fear has already been expressed by moderate observers that the new Chamber will provide a stage on which the two sides will re-enact the sorry civil strife of 1958.

● In exactly three weeks from now, on the eighth anniversary of the officers' revolution in Egypt, the U.A.R.'s new National Assembly will be opened, this time without even the pretence of elections.... The National Congresses of the National Unions of the Syrian and Egyptian Regions, from whose ranks members of the new parliament will be chosen, concluded their deliberations in Cairo and Damascus after listening to progress reports from the various Ministers.

● Also in Cairo, 30,000 secondary school students were ordered to go through the ordeal of sitting for examinations in Physics and Mathematics for the second time, as it was discovered that the exam papers in these subjects had been stolen.... On a higher level of learning — and of mischief — Cairo University has granted the Ph. D. degree in Political Science to Mr. Abdul Kader Hatem, the Deputy-Minister of Presidential Affairs who is responsible for Nasser's propaganda apparatus. Title of his Thesis: Information and Propaganda as a Political Factor in Spreading Instability, Security and World Peace.

Sikhs Demand Separate State

Nehru Against Further Linguistic Divisions

By PREM BHATIA

NEW DELHI (OFNS).—OVER 3,000 Sikhs are now in prisons in the State of Punjab and the adjacent Union territory of Delhi for their part in the current agitation for the creation of a separate State. As at present constituted, the State of Punjab covers over 47,456 miles and has a population of 16 million. Both Hindi and Punjabi are spoken in the State and the agitation for what has come to be known as a "Punjabi Suba" concerns a total population of 7,532,282 and an area of nearly half the Punjab as it exists today.

The basic reason for the demand for a "Punjabi Suba" is the desire of the Sikh community, by and large, to give to the Punjabi language, which is a dialect of Hindi and is recognized in the Constitution as one of the 14 regional languages of India, a place of honour in the land of its birth. Every member of the Sikh community in Punjab speaks the Punjabi language and all literate members of the community read and write the Gurumukhi script in which the Holy Book and the other religious literature of the Sikhs are written. Not all members of the Hindu community in Punjab, who form the majority of the State's population, acknowledge Punjabi as their mother tongue and only a few can read or write the Gurumukhi script.

In the last nation-wide census, taken in 1951, the members of the two communities, under strong pressure from their religious and political leaders, made declarations about their mother tongue along religious lines. This was the beginning of the present Sikh agitation. The Sikhs argued that if the Hindus did not recognize Punjabi as their mother tongue, they had no right to live in the State of Punjab. Thus the Sikhs demanded a redistribution of the State's boundaries to carve out a Punjabi State.

The movement gained fresh impetus when the ruling Congress Party yielded to the massive demand throughout the country for the reorganization of States along linguistic lines. This first phase was completed in 1956. The State of Bombay, however, still remained bilingual. After a long campaign by both the Maharashtrians and the Gujaratis, who constituted the bilingual State, Bombay was split a month ago into the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat along linguistic lines. This encouraged the demand for a "Punjabi Suba."

Last Bilingual State

Today Punjab is the only bilingual State in India. The Congress Party is, however, opposed to dividing it for two main reasons. First, Punjab borders on Pakistan and it is feared that any further dislocation of the border population would affect defence needs. Secondly, the demand for a "Punjabi Suba" is confined essentially to a section of the Sikh community. And though all Sikhs would like the Punjabi language to be given its due recognition, not all are in favour of territorial division. The battle for a "Punjabi Suba" is being waged by the more orthodox section of the Sikh community called Akalis.

Another powerful objection to the creation of a separate Punjabi State is that even in the territory claimed by the Akalis the Sikh population will form only 35 per cent of the total. To force the 45 per cent Hindu population to live in a "Punjabi Suba" against their will is considered unfair. Elsewhere in the country, the reorganization of States along linguistic lines was pre-conditioned by the mutual consent of all the linguistic classes concerned. This condition does not obtain in the present Punjab.

Akali National Home

Behind the Akali demand is the belief that the Sikh community, which has distinct characteristics as a minority, must have a "homeland" of its own. To most Hindus in India today this line of reasoning is reminiscent of the late Mr. Jinnah's campaign for the creation of Pakistan. He claimed that the Moslems were a separate "nation" and must, therefore, have a homeland of their own. The Congress Party, which includes an important section of the Sikh population in Punjab, abhors the thought of carving out yet another minority "homeland."

Resistance to the Akali demand is also based on the fear that the creation of a separate Punjabi State may lead to still further sub-divisions of the country. As it is, the Vidarbha part of the new Maharashtra State has already been agitating for a distinct status. The hill areas in the north have also clamoured for more than one separate State. In the north-east the Nagas have still not stopped fighting the Government in favour of an autonomous State. Mr. Nehru feels that this tendency towards national disintegration must now be firmly curbed.

The Akali leader, Master Tara Singh, though over 70, has not lost any of his zeal for the cause of the Sikh religion. Although he has made the mistake of mixing the issues of language and religion, his many followers treat him with great reverence largely because he is regarded as a selfless and simple man. The Akali leader is being supported by the Communist Party, the Praja Socialist Party and a handful of Moslems and is convinced that if he is able to maintain the present pressure on New Delhi he will succeed in his mission. He argues that there are precedents in India's history since Independence when the Congress Party resisted a popular movement but yielded in the end to strong agitation.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Border Incident in the North

THREE of yesterday's papers comment on the recent incident on the Syrian border.

Davar (Histadrut) writes that Nasser seems to have forgotten the blows he suffered only a short time ago and now seems to want a new flare-up. Israel, however, does not necessarily have to dance to his tune, and should remind him that Jewish blood cannot be shed with impunity and that it will be avenged when and how Israel decides. Haboker (General Zionist) is annoyed that the authorities have had nothing to say about the situation in the north, leaving us in the dark to guess and perhaps draw wrong conclusions. Lamerhav (Ahdut Haavoda) writes that the Syrians seem to be determined to "turn the northern border into a hell" but if they are not careful their own border will not escape. If their intention is to do a little land-grabbing, they may as well know now that they will not be permitted to dominate the demilitarized zone. Hatzofe (National Religious) writes that whenever someone steps on one of Nasser's corns, be it a rebuff in Greece and Yugoslavia or a radio war with Jordan's Hussein, the Egyptian dictator vents his wrath on Israel.

Kupat Holim

The prevailing notion seems to be that "a thing is as cheap as it costs," comments Ha'aretz (non-party) in connection with disturbances at Kupat Holim clinics. This psychology might be effectively combated by charging a token fee per visit to the physician. This would immediately eliminate those who now come without real cause, would cut down queues and waiting time and obviate frayed nerves. In addition, the Fund's financial situation would improve.

It is fortunate, writes Herut, that our Foreign Ministry held up any letter of thanks to the Addis Ababa conference for its sympathetic attitude to Israel long enough to learn that at the last moment a clearly anti-Israel resolution had been adopted. The paper feels that we have been buffeted about enough by these newly-emerging countries as a reward for our pains.

Breather for Teachers

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) writes that the 300,000 school children beginning their summer vacation today can forget lessons and work and just enjoy themselves. The same cannot be said of the Ministry of Education, the Teachers Union or the Histadrut who will have to make use of this two-month breather to put the educational house in order so that normal activities can be resumed in September.

Omer (Histadrut) views the ever-widening wage gap between the highest and lowest paid workers as a serious threat to our social stability. While persons who have spent years in preparation for a profession may deserve higher remuneration, one must keep in mind the unskilled and untrained who find it difficult to reach the standard they set. The paper thinks that the well-paid should be asked to study the situation from the point of view of the lower-paid, and consider the needs of mutual responsibility.

JUST PUBLISHED

Bank of Israel Bulletin No. 12

(English edition)

Contents:

The Non-Profit Institutions, 1957 and 1958
National Budget for the Fiscal Year 1960/61
Statistical Tables.

DISTRIBUTION:

L. Blumstein, Tel Aviv.

THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH
NURSES DEPARTMENT

REGISTRATION OF STUDENTS FOR GRADUATE NURSES SCHOOLS

● We wish to inform all interested parties that, as of JANUARY 1961, the required level of secondary education of girls wishing to register for study at all local graduate nurses schools will be as follows:

● Recognised academic secondary schools — completed 11 years of study (7 secondary forms).

● Recognised vocational and agricultural schools — 12 years of study.

THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH
NURSES DEPARTMENT

PRACTICAL NURSING COURSE

● We wish to inform all interested parties that, as of January 1961, changes will occur in the standard of education required of applicants wishing to attend practical nursing courses, as well as in the length of the period of study.

● Pupils who have completed minimum nine years schooling (instead of eight years) are eligible for registration.

● *The duration of the course will be 18 months (instead of 15).*

Readers' Letters

MAHLER DEFENDED

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—I think that the music critic of a newspaper, especially of one whose standard is as high as yours, should abstain, in his reviews, from personal animosity towards a composer who is acclaimed as one of the most important epigones of the classics.

I am referring to Mr. Avidom's review of the 12th Philharmonic Subscription Concert, in your issue of June 12, in which he says: "Included in the programme is Mahler's Second Symphony whose size is greater than its value." I am sure that I am not the only one who thinks this remark quite ridiculous.

Yours, etc.
Dr. E. KRAUS

Kfar Saba, June 14.

MAHLER AND DIETRICH

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—Could anyone explain to me why Mahler's Second Symphony — despite Sir John Barbirolli's protest, despite the Philharmonic Orchestra's well-known opinion in this matter and despite public opinion to the contrary — had to be sung in English, while nobody, apparently, objected to Marlene Dietrich's using the German language? (My question is not meant to imply criticism of Miss Dietrich).

Yours, etc.
ARTHUR BAUER

Jerusalem, June 20.

FIRST-DAY COVERS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—I am at present exchanging stamps with 15 friends (having had to reduce the number of my correspondents because of post office restrictions).

Recently, Messrs. B. Kamenitz and M. Ashkenazi, of the Import-Export Department for Postage Stamps at the Jerusalem Post Office, informed me that apart from the limitation of a "commercial value" of stamps up to IL10 per month for exchange purposes, it is forbidden to receive stamps of the Arab States, even through friends from other countries. If a "commercial value" of more than IL10 in several letters is received in the same month, the whole lot is confiscated. I have been asked by the Post Office Customs, upon recommendation of these gentlemen, to pay a fine of IL7 for sending 15 First-Day covers issued with the 10 Provisional Stamps set on January 6, 1960.

In August 1959, I received three different letters, valued respectively at IL4.85, IL4.90 and IL5, of which Mr. Kamenitz wanted to release only the IL2.50 letter. Upon my arguing that I was entitled to IL10, he confiscated all three letters. I thereupon wrote a letter to Mr. Ashkenazi, on January 5, 1960, but have received no answer to date.

Upon enquiring about the IL7 fine, I was told by the Post Office Customs that I had to pay this fine because there were IL1.35 stamps on every Cover instead of the regular postage fees. On February 4, 1960, I wrote to the Customs to ask why I have to pay IL7 for applying IL9.50 more than was needed. Mr. Ashkenazi informed me that as there were no letters inside the Covers, they are considered as Philatelic Material and were "Commercially Valued" at IL26.90 instead of IL23.70 Face Value, and on this amount I have to pay 25 per cent.

I should like to ask my fellow-philatelists their opinion of such a way of thinking? What difference can there be between an empty Cover and a Cover with a few words inside?

Yours, etc.
J. ENGOLE

Jerusalem, April 21.

Ministry Replies

1. Under the Licensing of Imports Order, 1939, and under the Licensing of Exports Order, 1940, the import and export of all goods into and from Israel is forbidden, as long as these imports and exports are not covered by a licence granted by the Authority appointed for that purpose.

2. In respect to these Orders, postage stamps are considered goods, except when they are used as payment of postage for transmission of postal articles. In every other instance, their import or export requires the granting of a licence by the Competent Authority established at the Ministry of Posts in accordance with the above-mentioned Orders. This authority, in order to make things easier for Philatelists, issued general Import and Export Licences, under which everybody is entitled to send and to receive stamps up to the equivalent of IL10 in the course of every calendar-month.

3. The import of stamps originating in Arab countries is forbidden, as every such import of necessity aids the economy of the country of origin.

4. The three letters mentioned by Mr. Engole, containing stamps to the value of IL2.50, IL3.50 and IL5 respectively, were received together by the Competent Authority on the same day. As in that case the value of stamps imported in one month by Mr. Engole clearly exceeded the allowed maximum of IL10, all three letters were liable to confiscation, and there could be no question of releasing any one of them. Mr. Engole's letter dated 5.1.60 was not answered owing to an error of the office personnel, and this is very much regretted.

5. Mr. Engole attempted to send out of the country 15 First-Day Covers on each of which were stamps to the value of IL1.35 face value. These Covers cannot be considered as letters, and the stamps applied to them cannot be considered as postage due for the forwarding of a letter, for the simple reason that a letter means a communication between people. As these Covers did not contain any such communication, they and the stamps applied come under the category of "goods" and are subject to the restrictions of the above-mentioned Orders concerning import and export. The sum of IL26.90 is computed as follows:

IL23.70 — price of the Stamps
IL 0.75 — price of the Covers

IL24.45

IL 2.45 — 10% export value

Total IL26.90

Mr. Engole was asked to pay a fine of 25 per cent of that sum, although the Customs Authorities are entitled to levy a much higher fine.

POST OFFICE MANAGEMENT

Jerusalem, June 13.

This week's QUIZ

How many Honey Crispies are there in a package of AZAN?

The PRIZE: Accordion "Paolo-Soprani"

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2. Mr. Samuel Bronfman — Canada.
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The professional members of the jury are:

1. Mies van der Rohe, Architect, President of the jury.
2. Prof. Yohanan Ratner, Architect, Chairman of the jury.
3. Mr. Dov Carmi, Architect.
4. Mr. Israel Alter, Engineer.

PRIZES:

1st Prize — IL7,000
2nd Prize — IL5,000
3rd Prize — IL3,000
4th Prize — IL2,000
Purchases — IL2,000

ENTRIES SHOULD BE SUBMITTED BY OCTOBER 15, 1960, 5 P.M.

The detailed conditions for participation in the competition may be obtained at the Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa offices of the Union of Engineers and Architects in Israel upon payment of IL10.

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2. Net Price List of Israel Stamps Covers — SALE.
3. Price List of Display Envelopes (Israel-Foreign Countries).

PRICE LISTS WILL BE GIVEN FREE OF CHARGE to persons visiting this shop until September 1, 1960.

(Hed. Adv.)

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to be erected from funds provided by The National Council of Jewish Women of the U.S.

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ISRAEL'S WEEK

Seeds Of Modesty

MOST [Other] Ministers, almost all diplomatic representatives and the Israel Government, "who's who" turned out in full force last Monday at Lydda Airport to greet Prime Minister Ben-Gurion on his return from an exceptionally successful West European tour. The close press coverage of his official visits to France, Belgium and Holland had indicated the main areas of agreement which Mr. Ben-Gurion is understood to have reached in his meetings with the West European leaders, and there was little left for him to report publicly on his talks.

The keynote of the Prime Minister's arrival statement was significantly contained in his message to the people of Israel. "We are not alone — we have devoted friends, and their friendship is not dependent on material advantages," he said. This message was apparently based on President de Gaulle's renewed assurance that France would stand behind Israel whenever her security was threatened and on the recognition of the West European leaders that Israel should be granted economic association and integration with the European economic community. French and Belgian understanding and possible support for Israel's close cooperation with the newly developing African countries was probably another important motive for Mr. Ben-Gurion's apparent optimism at the conclusion of the second leg of his "Summit tours."

But for people who know the Prime Minister well there was also a new and rather unusual note which he struck in his short off-the-cuff summary of the trip. "We have much to learn," Mr. Ben-Gurion said when he spoke about the tremendous undertaking in Holland where a "determined, creative and pioneering nation is conquering the sea and turning it into dry land." He stressed that he felt "much more enthusiastic about their work with the sea than about what we are doing in Israel," adding that he had become "a little more modest about our own pioneering undertakings."

It was perhaps there that the other significance of Mr. Ben-Gurion's first extensive visits abroad since the establishment of the State lies. After having been preoccupied for the past 12 years with the birth pangs and the subsequent tremendous security, political and economic tasks of Israel, it was probably now for the first time that Israel's problems appeared to her foremost leader in the context of a much broader international framework.

But hardly had the Prime Minister gone for a short rest at his Tel Aviv home, than he was compelled to forget great international schemes and to plunge head-on into domestic problems. A few hours before he was off for the independence celebrations of the new Republic of the Congo, Finance Minister Levi Eshkol, who had been Acting Prime Minister in Mr. Ben-Gurion's absence, presented a report on the present pressing political home issues. It seemed that little had changed during the past fortnight — prospects for a settlement of the teachers' dispute were as dim as ever, with the conflict now spreading to the elementary school teachers, who had begun a determined stand against both the State and the Histadrut to press their wage demands.

It seemed, however, that Mr. Ben-Gurion was just as determined to put an end to this drawn-out affair. The settlement of the teachers' dispute was a precondition for the appointment of a new Minister of Education and with Mr. Zalman Aranne's apparent final refusal to return to that post, the nomination of Mr. Abba Eban seemed a foregone conclusion. But for Mr. Ben-Gurion this was only part of a far wider scheme, since the vacant Cabinet post could only be filled by Deputy-Speaker Benyamin Mintz of Poalei Agudat Yisrael as Minister of Posts whose party's three votes in the Knesset could give the necessary majority for far-reaching election reform.

The idea was not new and had in fact been Mr. Ben-Gurion's first plan for a Cabinet coalition after last November's Knesset elections. Also, if the Prime Minister's full programme for complete constituency elections could not be fulfilled at this stage, the 30 Mapai and General Zionist Knesset members, together with Mr. Mintz's active assistance, could work out a partial reform which would at least break the deadlock over proportional representation.

The implementation of electoral reform has been Mr. Ben-Gurion's major political slogan at home, and once the more important foreign policy issues are settled — at least for the time being, he can embark on his attempt to consolidate Israel's major political groups and to minimize internal friction.

The Map Changes

WITH independence booming over the African Continent, two Israel Cabinet members were off this week to extend Israel's felicitations to old and new friends in Africa. The Minister of Labour, Dr. Clora Josephthal, flew to Ghana which, though independent for several years, has now become a Republic within the British Commonwealth of nations.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, is heading a large delegation to today's Independence celebrations of Congo. Accompanying Mr. Eshkol were several top Israel officials, some of whom will probably stay on after the celebrations to assist Israel's first Ambassador there, Mr. Ehud Avriel, to negotiate economic and technical cooperation between Israel and the new nation.

From Leopoldville, Mr. Eshkol and his aides will fly to several West African countries on a goodwill tour. He is expected to be in Lagos, capital of Nigeria, where the Moslem party of the Northern Region has been objecting to a broad economic agreement negotiated — but not yet signed — between Israel and Nigeria during the recent visit here of the Federal Finance Minister, Mr. Okotie Ebo. Mr. Eshkol will also pay a visit to Dakar, capital of the Federation of Mali which received full independence within the French Community of Nations two days earlier. Israel's Consul-General in Dakar, Col. Ben-David, was appointed Ambassador and was among the first three envoys to present their credentials as part of the Independence ceremonies. Though Mali has a large percentage of Moslem population her relations with Israel are excellent. An Israel agricultural team has already completed an initial study of Mali's basic development problems, and more experts are likely to go there in the near future.

A few days after Mali, the island of Madagascar also became the independent republic of Malagasy in the French Community of Nations. Israel does not have extensive ties with Madagascar, but an Israel Embassy will be opened shortly in Tananarive. Zim freighters regularly visit Madagascar ports carrying cargoes between the island and South and East African ports.

Somewhat more problematic are Israel relations with the fourth newly independent nation, Somalia. The population of this former Italian colony and later U.N. Trusteeship Territory is largely Moslem. The ruling party of Prime Minister Abdullahi Issa is moderate and wishes to maintain friendly relations with all U.N. members including Israel. However, it is under constant attack by the opposition party financed from Cairo and promoting pro-Nasser policies. The opposition party uses the issue of relations with Israel as one of its propaganda weapons against the Government. To make matters more difficult, in the newly independent former British Somaliland, which is to join Somalia, the pro-Nasser elements won a sweeping victory in the recent elections so that after the merger pro-Nasser forces will be considerably strengthened in Somalia.

Israel's African position suffered a formal, but nevertheless regrettable set-back in Addis Ababa. At the second Conference of Independent African States the Egyptian delegation tried hard to use the conference as a platform for anti-Israel propaganda. The delegation distributed anti-Israel pamphlets which the Presidium immediately ordered to be collected, pointing out that the Conference was not the proper forum for such propaganda. More important, the Arabs were no longer a majority among the African States, and when the Egyptian delegate tried to win approval for an anti-Israel resolution, he was out-voted in the standing committee. In the closing hours of the conference, however, he resorted to open and sheer blackmail: he told the African delegates that the UAR would not vote for a resolution against South Africa's Apartheid policies if the African delegates did not vote for Egypt's anti-Israel resolutions. After the original draft of the resolution was considerably watered down, the African delegates capitulated and voted for a resolution charging that the unsolved "Palestine problem" represented danger to peace in North-East Africa.

Eternally young Marlene Dietrich enjoys a visit with Ben Shemen youngsters. Her farewell performance this week contributed some £30,000 to Youth Aliyah. — Photo by Harris

Entente Culturelle

AFTER prolonged negotiations, broad cultural agreement was signed last November between France and Israel. For the practical implementation of the agreement, a joint committee was established. This committee has just completed its first session in Jerusalem under the chairmanship of the head of the Israel delegation, the Deputy Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Maurice Fisher.

The committee adopted a long list of recommendations falling into six main categories:

(a) Teaching of Hebrew in France: full support was recommended for the establishment of Chairs of Hebrew culture and language at the Universities of Montpellier and Toulouse which have expressed interest in such Chairs. (At present the only Chair of Hebrew in France is at Strasbourg University). Teaching of Hebrew in secondary schools in France will also be encouraged wherever there is interest on the part of the students.

(b) Teaching French in Israel: a permanent sub-committee will be established in conjunction with the Ministry of Education which will be in charge of making the arrangements to introduce French as the first foreign language in secondary schools and some elementary schools whenever there are sufficient students interested. The French delegation, headed by Mr. Phillipe Rebirol of the French Foreign Ministry, was somewhat less than enthusiastic about the pace at which French is introduced into the schools here. Of the 1,350 elementary schools only twelve teach French as the first foreign language (including six Alliance schools). The Israeli delegation promised that within the coming school year twelve more elementary schools will adopt French.

(c) Scholarships: France agreed to give twenty scholarships for Israelis at various French Universities, while Israel promised eight scholarships at the University, the Technion and the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot.

(d) Arrangements were made for the mutual recognition of secondary school and University certificates.

(e) Books, films and radio: the question of the price of French books in Israel was discussed in an effort to find some arrangement similar to the American IMG system to make French books cheaper in Israel, but no solution was found. Satisfactory arrangements were made on the distribution of films and the exchange of radio programmes. The problem of translating Hebrew authors into French was discussed with a particular view to the fact that French publishers are not willing to discuss the printing of foreign authors before full translation of the books is available; the translation itself, however, is a rather expensive business and the possibility of Government aid for such translations was examined.

(f) Scientific exchanges: following a general debate on the exchange of scientific information and of scientists it was decided that the Israel Research Council and the French Committee for Scientific Research should establish direct contact. The important principle was however, established that no direct reciprocity in a number of scientists exchanged will be required.

The next session of the joint committee will be held in 1961 in Paris.

Political See-Saw

ABOVE the clamour of youthful voices as the nation's schoolchildren joyfully greet their holiday and the reverberations of the acclamation welcoming Mr. Ben-Gurion upon his return from the great European cities this week, there could be heard ominous rumblings in the government coalition.

While most people thought they were living in 1960, the ideological master of Mapam, Mr. Meir Yaari, decided to take his followers back a decade. He spoke in the language of the early 1950's, of the pre-Slansky trial days and presented a fairy tale world where everything was pictured in clear, uncomplicating colours: a socialist little Red Riding Hood being pursued by a big, bad capitalist wolf, and a fabulous world where small countries could play at independent Jacks fighting so many giants. Mr. Yaari left his Hashomer Hatzair political theories long enough to let us into his secret of "recurring tensions within the coalition." Explaining he was annoyed that Mapai really intended to change the present electoral system in the lifetime of the present Knesset.

The trouble perhaps is that the smaller coalition partners have until now not really taken Mapai's promise seriously and they believed that the majority party would abandon its electoral reform programme as easily as the Mapai-controlled Tel Aviv municipality is countenancing the pollution of the Yarkon River despite pre-election promises.

Whatever the reason, the fact remains that the day before Mr. Yaari came out with his new diktat, Mr. Levi Eshkol confessed to the General Zionist conventioners that he would like to have them back

Work in the Knesset

By Lay Boy Dor

RELIGION v. RELIGIONS

PROBABLY the most arresting remark ever made in an argument in the Knesset was that by Mr. Yisakor Greenberg, of Hapoel Hamizrachi, when charged the Minister of Religious Affairs, Rabbi Toledano, with "spending 24 hours a day eating and fasting like Mirabi." The operative phrase here is "in all seriousness," for Messrs. Ben-Gurion and Begin have always been thinking of each other and that they do not mean to be insulting, but they are aware that their jibes are political weapons pointed up as required.

Not so Mr. Greenberg, whose speech in the debate on Rabbi Toledano's Ministry was revealing, and in parts tragic. Rabbi Toledano's report had been entirely undramatic and unsensational. So many rabbis, so many synagogues, so much for Torah scrolls, so many yeshiva students, so many religious councils, so much for the Latin Church, so much for the Druze, this for the Moslems, that for the Karaites, the half-recognized Jewish sect from Egypt that figured in his account, after the other minorities. He emphasized that the purpose of the Ministry was to ensure the freedom of the religious communities, and to give them the legal, administrative and financial aid they require in order to maintain this freedom. It adds up to a division of Church and State as complete as even Mr. Riftin (Mapam) sought, and a Ministry that is just as secular as the Ministry of Transport.

* * *

WHAT do Mr. Greenberg and the Mizrahi feel about this office? To outward seeming it is one of the small ministries, the smallest of all as regards its budget. Further, it is a ministry whose very existence was in doubt, and it was only thanks to our party that it was established at all. Divine Providence was behind us, directed us and aided us with good counsel... there are things that cannot be measured by weight or even quality, things that have a special place in the life of the nation, for they constitute the nation's soul... The Ministry of Religions is unique, for it symbolises the singularity of the Jewish People."

"Its framework is broad, broader than appears at first sight, its aims are great and numerous, and the possibilities are vast."

This is, of course, an entirely different kind of Ministry to that which Rabbi Toledano had outlined — a Ministry of Religion, not of Religious Affairs. The Mizrahi looks upon this organization as the body heaven-sent to defend, cultivate and propagate the Jewish religion as such, a supreme religious organization with the power of the State behind it, that could create a framework to encompass all citizens and to regulate their lives. Even if they did not believe, they would be forced to conduct themselves in accordance with Jewish law (as they now must with regard to marriage, divorce and burial) and the law, after all, is an extremely important part of Judaism. It is strange, almost sacrilegious, to hear a Government department turned into a mystic instrument for the regeneration of religious faith. Why the ministry, with its lay officials and clerks, rather than the Rabbinical Council? After all, the Ministry of Health does not heal, but organizes healing by qualified practitioners.

Mr. Greenberg continued: "And it was clear to everyone that this ministry must be directed by a representative of the National Religious Party (Mizrahi). This community, which, in numbers and character, can claim to represent the creative force in Judaism and battles for religious observance, is properly entitled to direct the work of this ministry, which is responsible for religion and tradition in Israel."

* * *

HIS party had left the Government over the dispute on "Who is a Jew," and had returned only when Mr. Bar Yehuda's revolutionary definitions had once more been abandoned. It was not that they were now envious of Rabbi Toledano, he said, but simply that things in the Ministry were going from bad to worse. The present Minister (a Sephardi born in Tiberias 80 years ago) was not a historian, but he would remember the times of the *Kamzigim* — the Turkish governors — that was what it was like in the ministry now. Their own strength had increased meanwhile. No-one could clip their wings. He then proceeded to list a variety of cases in which he claimed the Mizrahi and its rabbis had been discriminated against by the ministry. These range from its failure to make an allocation to Meichal Shlomo, (whose director would be established retroactively as of January 1, 1960.

Agricultural planning seems no easy task anywhere. It is even more difficult and complicated when one would like to get so much done quickly, without lengthy consultations or cumbersome coordination with those who for so many years have carried the main burden of agricultural production and who in fact made possible the almost miraculous development from scarcity to abundance.

* * *

ANOTHER [serious omission] this week was the reply to the debate on the Ministry of Health, delivered by the Acting Minister, Mr. Y. Bentov, (who is Minister of Development — but not for admitting that we know little about the Ministry in question, which he is administering in the absence of Health Minister Rafilai (Mapai), who has also, who had been away on missions of one kind and another for more than three months, has been attending the inauguration ceremonies in the new Brazilian capital of Brasilia, which has offered the Hebrew press admirable opportunities for [illegible] puna). But, said Mr. Bentov, he had listened to the debate and studied the stenographic record. If he was encouraged to attempt a reply, it was in part because he had the impression that those who spoke in the debate had themselves not known much about the subject. Naturally enough, he was drawn into a long-winded debate about the political merits of Kupat Holim — a point regularly raised by opposition speakers — into the need for autopsies, and similar generalities. The obvious conclusion is that Cabinet Ministers should not stay away so long.

* * *

THE Ministry of Transport was briefly debated, and then the budget was through, belatedly. This year we have already had a three-month interim budget because it was plain the main debate could not be finished by the end of the financial year, March 31, and an amendment to the budget because it proved too small. It is not an auspicious beginning. But of course it is nonsense to speak of coalition crises at this time in the life of the Government. The Progressives do not like advance payments on taxation — who does? Yet they have no desire to leave the Government, either now or at any other time. Whenever they experience qualms, they console themselves with the thought of the terrible things Mapai would do if they were no longer there to check up on them. It is true, of course, that within the Government they in fact have much more influence on official policies than the whole of the opposition put together.

* * *

THAT is also what embitters the lives of the General Zionists, who are getting very tired of skiing out of existence in the outer darkness.

Water and Agricultural Planning

ISRAEL'S agriculture has come a long way since the days of rationed eggs and tomatoes in the first years of the State, and over the first decade the problem of scarcity has turned into a crisis of abundance. Ever since Aluf Moshe Dayan took over the Ministry of Agriculture last December, he has turned all his efforts towards making the country's agriculture a going concern.

He initiated an overall planned agricultural policy aimed at streamlining the various traditional factors concerned with the produce of the soil, attempting to turn them into a smooth-running organization. This often meant upsetting long-standing authorities, and changing deeply-rooted traditions which were called upon to give way to the agricultural "tour de force" of the young and militant Minister.

Three major schemes emerged from the first stages of Mr. Dayan's agricultural reform: national crop planning, re-allocation of land quotas and coordinated water distribution. With the first two aspects already given proper attention, a major stroke was delivered to Israel's main water agencies this week. Terming it outdated and duplicated by the 1959 Water Law, the Cabinet decided to accept Mr. Dayan's proposal to abolish the Water Authority in its present form and to turn over most of its supervisory functions to the Tahal Water Planning Corporation which would soon become a Government company.

At the same time a clear distinction was to be drawn between Mekorot's function as executor of water supply projects and the supply of water, on the one hand, and the hydraulic planning and engineering supervision of Tahal, on the other. At first glance this seemed just another streamlining operation, but the strong objection raised to the reform by the Water Commissioner, Mr. Zvi Neumann, of Kibbutz Bet Alpha, gave people some second thoughts on the matter. Mr. Neumann's office was retained according to the Law, but he himself has now resigned and it is believed, that a further stage in the process of coordination will be accomplished by appointing Tahal's chief engineer as Water Commissioner.

The Water Commissioner himself had been the first one to approach the Minister of Agriculture with the request to work out some new system by which duplication of the functions of the Water Authority, Tahal and Mekorot could be eliminated. Mr. Dayan willingly accepted the idea, and in the process the Water Commissioner himself was "duplicated out". The new arrangement was to give greater control to professionals not directly concerned with or affiliated to the various settlement movements, a step which the kibbutz movements considered would limit their own scope and influence further. They seemed partly

PELTOURS
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DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Date	Day	Flight	Destination
SAT. July 2	SAT	EL AL	Rome, Amsterdam, Zurich, Paris, Athens, Geneva, Vienna, Milan, London
	SAT	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	SAT	EL AL	Rome, New York
	SAT	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	SAT	S.A.A.C.	Athens, Rome, New York
SUN. July 4	SUN	EL AL	Rome, Zurich, Paris, London
	SUN	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	SUN	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	SUN	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	SUN	ALITALIA	Rome
	SUN	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	SUN	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	SUN	S.A.A.C.	Rome, London, New York
	SUN	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
TUES. July 5	TUES	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Istanbul
	TUES	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	TUES	ALITALIA	Rome
	TUES	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	TUES	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	TUES	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Munich, London
WED. July 6	WED	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	WED	EL AL	Istanbul
	WED	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
	WED	S.A.A.C.	Athens, Rome, London
	WED	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Rome, Paris
	WED	EL AL	London, New York
	WED	EL AL	Nicosia
	WED	S.A.A.C.	Teheran (to the Far East)
THURS. July 7	THURS	AIR FRANCE	Teheran (to the Far East)
	THURS	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	THURS	CYPRAIR	Athens, Nicosia, Zurich
	THURS	EL AL	Zurich, London
	THURS	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	THURS	OLYMPIC	Rome
	THURS	S.O.A.C.	Geneva, London, New York
	THURS	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York
	THURS	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Munich, London
	THURS	AIR FRANCE	Rome (and always), Paris
FRI. July 8	FRI	S.A.S.	Rome, Amsterdam
	FRI	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	FRI	EL AL	Istanbul
	FRI	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	FRI	S.A.A.	Athens, Paris, London
	FRI	EL AL	Vienna, Paris
	FRI	EL AL	Rome, London, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Date	Day	s/s	To:
5/7	Tuesday	MESSAPIA	Larnaca, Rhodes, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa
5/7	Tuesday	HERZL	Limassol, Naples, Marseilles

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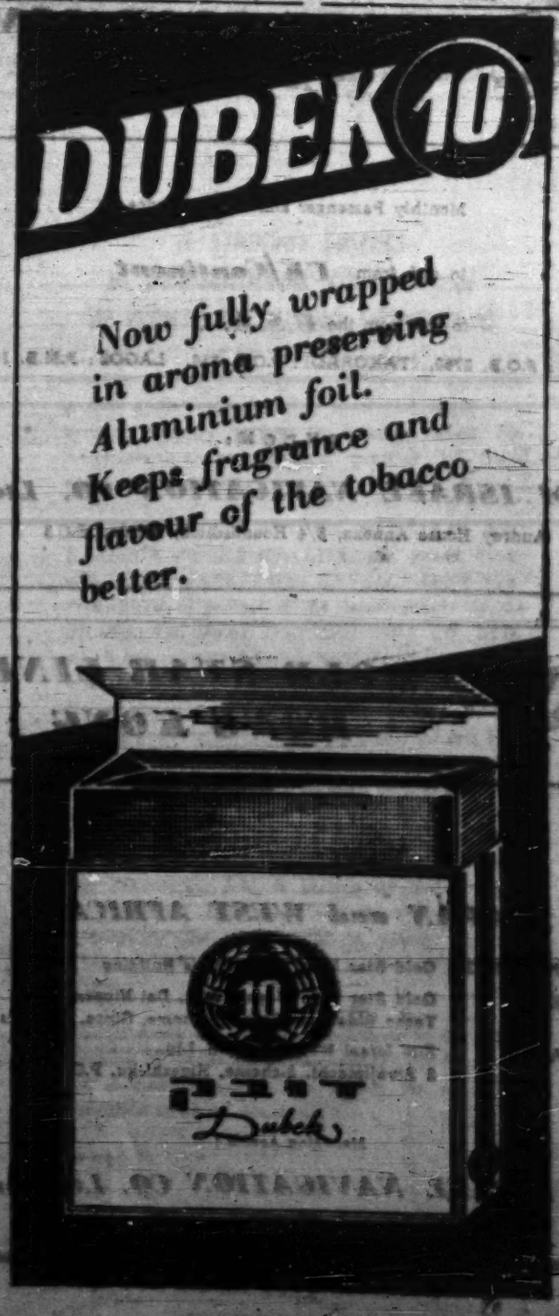

INDEPENDENCE—A STARTING POINT

By Ehud Avriel
Israel's First Ambassador to Ghana

FOR Ghanaians, Republic Day, July 1, 1960 puts the seal on the fruition of the young and vigorous country. They have looked forward to this great day ever since their State was born on March 6, 1957. Now that it has come, they confidently, yet rejoicing in their own happy and carefree fashion is every town, village and hamlet throughout the land.

The Ghana Army and the Military Brigade — that pioneering Nahal-type organization of young men and women dedicated to building the new nation — will provide the most conspicuous features of this unique public holiday. They will parade in the huge Accra Stadium and there pass the accustomed programme reflecting the disciplined determination of the young Ghanaians to serve his people and his country.

Tens of thousands of school children in their attractive green uniforms will appear in dance and in gymnastic display, proud of their participation in their national fete, evoking the devotion of Ghana's youth to the ideals of their country's future. They are the trustees of a brighter day, the future specialists and servants of Ghana who will shape their impact on its economic and social development.

And the women of Ghana will be turning out in force, resplendent in glorious Kente-cloth, whose gay colours and the language of ancient African wisdoms and whose patterns bear meaningful messages to the initiated. When they move in majestic procession in the absolute unity of the quaint "Highlife" dance — the rhythm of West Africa — throwing a kiss at the cursory to the grand-stand, they will cause the warmth and admiration of the public for their mastery rule in Ghana's everyday life and for their courageous part in their country's struggle for independence.

But the outstanding hero of the day will be The Right Honourable "Kalamanje," Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, "Founder of the Nation" and First President of the new Republic. For him, Republic Day climaxes the first stage in his journey towards the full emancipation of Ghana and of Africa. He is known to the public by many names of endearment. The least popular is "Kalamanje," it means "he who keeps his word." And it expresses the faith of the Ghanaians in the man who has led them from servitude to freedom, from uncertainty to confidence, from a hopeless feeling of inferiority to the proud realization that the African must be like all free men, independent and strong.

The new President has every reason to feel a sense of pride on this great day. He has come a long way from the place at his birth, the remote fishing villages of Half-Assini in Ghana's dreamy Western Region, on the hot shores of the Atlantic, backed by gentle hills and the lip of the rain forest which shut out alien influences from this slow-living but hard-toiling preserve of the traditional African way of life.

With the blessings of a wise mother and the prompting of an inquisitive and restless mind, young Nkrumah left home to go where he could study and equip himself to remedy his people's ills. Dr. Nkrumah is fond of recalling that his intention had been to become not a politician but a teacher when he set out 30 years ago for the "advanced metropolis" of Cape Coast, a port city full of old-world charm, busy bustling with merchants and travellers, which had once served as a stronghold of European and Arab slave-traders. From Cape Coast he had gone on to Accra, the distant and forbidding capital, where Ghanaians of all tribes and languages lived in the shadow of foreign rule, exposed to outlandish habits and strange customs from another world.

Profile of K. Nkrumah

After working his way through school and college and spending some time teaching, Nkrumah crossed to the United States, and it was there that he developed his thinking and his political and social philosophy. Educating himself by lecturing at all kinds of menial jobs, from dishwashing to selling ice-cream, he graduated finally first at Lincoln University. There must have been many moments of bitterness and despair in the young student's wandering life, he would ever succeed. But he had not come all this way for nothing. Perseverance was there. And as the seething ferment in Nkrumah fermented to independence the new world had to offer as that he could be of greater service to his people. It was during his Lincoln days that the idea grew within him to place himself at the disposal of his fellow-Africans but simply as a teacher but as a political leader who would guide them towards a better life.

By the time he reached England in 1947, he was already deeply involved in the African nationalist movement. He had literally to spend two years there on post-graduate studies. But he was already too caught up in political life to devote much time to academics. And when the old nationalist groups in the Gold Coast colony found themselves in a state of impotence, confused over political strategy, they sent for Kwame Nkrumah and asked him to return to Accra and lead the struggle.

Nkrumah appraised the situation very quickly. The Gold Coast nationalist movement was an organization of lawyers, clergymen, big-traders and intellectuals. They were sincerely devoted to the revival of African culture and spurned imitations of the European way of life. They sought an honourable place in the sun for the emancipated African, and near equality with the European masters for those Africans who had "made the cultural grade." They wanted to revitalise ancient tribal institutions, endangered by the British "indirect rule" conceived by Lord Lugard, to modernise authentic African tradition and adapt it to the exigencies of the 20th Century. The truth was that deep down they felt a higher regard for the British aristocracy than they did for the illiterate African masses. They saw salvation in the preservation of the status quo, extended to include, as a kind of highbrow establishment, an elite of distinguished African ladies and gentlemen.

Complete Emancipation

This was not Nkrumah's idea of salvation. He wanted complete emancipation for all his people. And he knew that the total welfare could be advanced only by African leaders, dedicated to uplifting the morale of the entire population, not just an elite. He also sensed, with that political intuition which has served him well, that Britain was disposed to concede more than his elders had demanded, and able to keep less than she had insisted on retaining. He soon broke away from the very organizations whose policies he had been asked to reform — they had refused to follow his recommendations as being too extreme — and, in dramatic fashion, he founded the revolutionary Convention People's Party. Its vitality and success been earned for it the name "The Dynamic CPP."

In a comparatively brief and bloodless struggle, he moved Ghana towards independence. Jailed for sedition by the British colonial administration, he continued to lead his movement from behind prison bars. He fought the election of 1951, while still in jail, emerging as the natural leader of the winning party and receiving the seal of office as Leader of Government Business from the very Governor-General who had ordered his arrest more than a year before.

Nkrumah has pursued two major aims which have enabled him successfully to transform his African nationalist movement into a nation-building force. He sought to weld the numerous heterogeneous tribes into a united group, called the people of Ghana, owing allegiance to an overall nation-state. And he sought to replace the primitive superstructure of the colonial system — the colonial government, capital of Crown Colony, and so on — without instituting immediately the experience of Western democracy. Only in this way would new young people emerge, to speed the development of the new State.

There were inherent dangers in this strategy, of course. If he was to remain Ghanaian society, he had to wage a class-conflict with those among the Africans who were powerful and influential. And he had to educate his own cadres of bright, imaginative and resourceful young men who could eventually help it the running of an independent State, replacing foreign officials and filling the vacuum left by the departure of public-service people, from school-teacher to cabinet minister.

On the external front, he had to face a major colonial power with vast experience in the ways of administration and in the mechanisms of power, accustomed to attempts at sharpening extreme political clash with the offer of the glittering crown of apparent independence. Nkrumah set his sights on true independence, and for the bauble of the crown, but because he felt that only a sovereign African government would work to improve the lot of the African people.

Economic Development

He kept this well in mind even when the Gold Coast received partial independence and Nkrumah became Leader of Government Business in 1951. He and his colleagues devoted themselves to economic development and social welfare, setting as their goal the enhancement of the general welfare rather than that of private interests. In a remarkable campaign which involved serious political risks, they persuaded the rich cocoa-growers of Ashanti to destroy the cocoa-trees infested with the dread swollen-shoot in order to save and increase the output of the remaining plantations; to share the wealth of their own rich crops with the less fortunate regions in the north and the east; and to allocate a portion of their "brown gold" to help the Central Government's health and education programmes and to offer scholarships to gifted but under-privileged youngsters. It was Nkrumah's aim to make Ghana fully viable as part of his campaign to make it free.

In the many problems that face the peoples of the African continent, Ghana has several lessons to recommend, born of her own experience: wherever possible to avoid violence as an instrument of political struggle; to insist on the gradual rather than the sudden severance of ties with the former colonial ruler so as to avoid a dangerous vacuum which may endanger newly-won independence; not to mistake the formal symbols of sovereignty for the profounder content of real independence; to remember that independence is a starting point and not the terminus of nation-building, and that everyone has to work hard if the State is to be developed.

The republican form is natural to a country whose ancient rulers were elected chiefs who could be "destooled" if they gave cause for discontent in the management of public affairs. And it is natural to people who have fought for freedom and who have shown that they are perfectly capable of running their own government. To anyone who knows the Ghanaians, it will not seem unreasonable to understand their desire to replace the Queen, resident in distant Buckingham Palace, with one of their own people as Head of State. And this despite the deep loyalty and affection they all felt for their former monarch.

On this solemn day, when Ghana draws a definite line through the symbols of outside rule, the hearts of all her friends go out to her and wish her well. They hope she will enjoy a bright future of economic and social well-being, and that her sons and daughters, happy, healthy and vigorous members of a free society, will write a new and glorious page in the history of the African people.

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AFRICAN PROFILE: Patrice Lumumba

Israelis Interview Congo's First Premier

By NAHUM SUNDAR

IT may sound a paradox but it is a fact that the most notable newcomer in the Congo is an Ungandan native named Patrice Lumumba.

The administrator of the Congo is going to give his different tribal groups ranging from the Watusi people in the East to the Bushongo tribe in the Kasai country of the Equateur province. Over a dozen languages are spoken in the territory. Only three are recognized as official languages. There is no religious unity either. Out of an estimated population of 13,000,000 Africans, nine million worship ancestor spirits, trees, the thunder of nature, ancestor spirits and fetishes. Two million are Christians and the remainder are Moslems. On the political plane talk of unity is even more spectacular. In the recent elections to the provincial assemblies, parties could choose between ten political platforms, each in the capital, Leopoldville, which has 400,000 inhabitants, 20 parties appealed to the public.

Tribal Authority Supreme

The average inhabitant of the Congo feels no loyalty to such European concepts as "nation" or "state." He belongs to his tribe, and will not voluntarily acknowledge any authority outside of it. The Congo's new leaders are going to face many problems in the immediate future, and success will depend on whether they are able to make a nation out of this confusing multitude of tribal, lingual and religious groups, and persuade them to submit to a national authority.

There are many politicians in the Congo who preach nationalism, but the nationalist movement has no ideological programme and no constructive principles.

At a result, the politicians have seen the key to personal power, Most of them have not considered that the task of nationalist movement is cancelled [illegible] and personal interests.

The major power with any genuine nationalist following is the Mouvement National Congolais, led by Patrice Lumumba. He is the only Congolese leader who not only talks but also thinks in terms of a united Congo and believes in the future of a Congolese nation — in spite of all the present tribal animosities.

Patrice Lumumba believes that federation proposals would threaten and that power must be taken away from the tribal chiefs and given to the primitive African democracy, to parliamentary democracy, to political parties and trade unions. He believes that only then will the people be able to exercise their democratic rights.

Adjusting to African Reality

The new African leaders have to adjust themselves to the African reality if they want to succeed. They must stress human civil liberties and democratic rights but first and foremost, stability. I have returned from Africa deeply convinced that the new countries emerging from colonialism to independence must have the right to decide on their own political systems by themselves. The western colonial powers presented these countries with a great gift — democratic constitutions, but they did not always give them the precondition for the successful working of a democratic constitution, i.e. a democratic tradition. If democracy has an African character, it will be largely the fusion of primitive democracy and modern democracy.

Mr. Lumumba received the [illegible] journalists in [illegible] ville in a modern two-room, [illegible] house in the African quarter of the town. [illegible] was the only European present. The African journalists were all members of the Mouvement National Congolais. Mr. Lumumba, who is the only Congolese leader who not only talks but also thinks in terms of a united Congo and believes in the future of a Congolese nation — in spite of all the present tribal animosities.

Patrice Lumumba believes that primitive democracy should be taken away from the tribal chiefs and given to the primitive African democracy, to parliamentary democracy, to political parties and trade unions. He believes that only then will the people be able to exercise their democratic rights.

Outside the house, hundreds of people were waiting to get a chance to cheer their premier. [illegible] were [illegible] or [illegible] a competition for the chief [illegible] had gathered in front of the house and outside the front door was a group of lovely African girls who accompany all the African politicians on their tours. In the eyes of Africans, the girls are a sign of the leader's importance in society, and to some extent it is a modern version of the old tribal tradition, which measures a man's importance and wealth by the number of women and heads of cattle he owns.

When Mr. Lumumba appeared from the interior of his house, tall, slender and slightly stooped, his fellow-ministers rushed to a position between arresting and cameras. He was greeted by a chorus of voices shouting "Long live Mr. Premier." [illegible] While the [illegible] premier, who studied there for a university degree, and [illegible] a lecture concentrated on whistling and wrestling. It was the height of the recent election campaign which brought him to power, and as we talked his entourage who again and again called to [illegible] arriving from party branches throughout the country, [illegible] replied to our questions.

He is not a highly educated man. The first forty qualified high school pupils will graduate only this year, fifty years after Belgium took over the colony. So you cannot blame Lumumba that he is uneducated. Again, he is not to blame that he has risen to the second highest post in the new state without having had any other previous experience in administration apart from what he gained as a junior official in the postal service; nor that, as until recently, he knew next to nothing about the international political scene. Till recently, an African could not get an exit permit from Congo unless he could produce a bank deposit of $1,000, which made travel impossible for everyone apart from a handful of privileged Africans.

Natural Leader

But Lumumba, uneducated, and inexperienced though he may be, is a natural leader. He is shrewd and smart, is endowed with a native intelligence, and is highly ambitious and aggressive. There can be no doubt in any observer's mind that he is equal to the most prominent leaders of new Africa, — but to a greater degree than most of them, he is alone. He has nobody in the party on whom he can rely for advice and assistance. MNC-Lumumba is a one-man show.

"What kind of society would you like to see established in Congo?" we asked Lumumba.

"This is an African country," he said. "But while people must understand this, Colonialism failed because it tried to superimpose on us Western ideals and values. We admire your technical superiority, but spiritually we must adapt ourselves to the African reality. If you try to look at new Africa through Western eyes, you will never understand it."

"Would you explain this more specifically?"

"Yes. Democracy as it is practised in the West would shock the Congolese. We have to adapt our system of government to reality."

"Do you agree with the need for a Parliamentary opposition?"

"We need a constructive opposition, a loyal and national opposition. We cannot afford negative criticism at the present stage of political development."

Israel's Economic Example

"What are your plans for economic development?"

"Our aim is primarily economic development, and we must subordinate political development to this purpose. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE JERUSALEM POST
Friday, July 1, 1960

Africa's Peasants, Projects and Politics

By Arthur Rath

In the post-war years Africa has increasingly been in the limelight of political and economic development, as the ill-fated Congo crisis has shown. Many African presidents visited Israel, and Israel visited Africa, and the relations between African states and Israel, and between Israel and African countries, have been the subject of much discussion.

Most of this discussion, however, has been concerned with the political aspects of African development, and with the possibilities of Israel's participation in it. Little attention has been paid to the economic problems of Africa, and to the possibilities of Israel's participation in the solution of these problems.

Yet the economic problems of Africa are of the greatest importance, and Israel's participation in their solution could be of the greatest benefit to Israel.

Africa's economic problems are, in the first place, problems of development, as the ill-fated Senghor presidential scheme in East Africa and the rebellion of farmers in Ghana, Nigeria and Congo clearly proved. Any solution to the problems of Africa's future must, in the first place, be a solution to the problems of development.

Africa is a continent in the world economy is dominated by factors stemming from distant era, which modern planning day find incompatible, although to disconnect but which must be kept in mind by everybody wishing to fathom the Dark Continent's problems. According to the Economic Survey of Africa recently published by the ECA, it has been estimated that between two-thirds and three quarters of the total land area cultivated by Africans was done at subsistence farming levels. This estimate may be taken to apply to tropical African countries as a whole; in North Africa and in the Union of South Africa, where commercial agriculture is more advanced, the land area under subsistence crops will account for a smaller proportion. In spite of the growth in the money economy which has been taking place rapidly since the war, a great deal of total agricultural production still takes place for subsistence purposes. It seems likely — the Survey continues — that subsistence production has increased at least at the same rate as the increase in population. Although it is difficult to estimate the share of domestic consumption in the total production of food crops, there is evidence that this consumption increases, although at a slower rate, as total production increases. This, for example, appears to be the case in the Belgian Congo, where domestic production, and most probably the subsistence part, has largely outstripped the population growth. The five reality hidden behind this rather pessimistic vocabulary is that in Africa we are apparently witnessing the strange spectacle of primitive, cellulose-type peasantry, thriving and expanding under twentieth-century technical and political conditions and playing a major — if not the leading — role in the new national movements of Africa. Here, we do not have Asia's teeming millions pressing against the barrier of land and food shortages, nor any need for governments to speed industrialization to encourage birth control in order to permit production to catch up with the population increase, and rather to put unemployed manpower to productive use on the plane of low-level intervention level. The average level of income and consumption of Africans is, of course, very low — the average per capita income was estimated at $97 a year in Nigeria and $45 in the Congo Monetary comparisons, however, have small significance when applied to peasantry. Investment and consumption are largely non-monetarized, and these economies have shown themselves capable of developing security and of improving the supply of basic goods, due to the natural resources which still are at their disposal. This is also partly due also to new production techniques (e.g. use of fertilizers), irrigation, etc. The basic asset of the indigenous African therefore lacks that element of gloom which characterizes the peasants' viewpoint in most South and East Asian countries. It is this underlying current of genuine optimism which — and may assume — has prevented a major clash with the white rulers in spite of blatant exemplars of exploitation and oppression.

Mineral Share

As regards mining products — which form the mainstay of Africa's industrial activity — their position is also different from what is popularly believed. "By 1950 Africa accounted for 88 per cent of the world's output of chromite and manganese; 52 per cent of copper; 36 per cent of gold; and 15 per cent of tin concentrates. Although output of diamonds, rock phosphate, cobalt, silver and asbestos expanded in absolute terms, the African share in the world production of these minerals declined. Between 1950 and 1957 Africa's share in the world output increased in respect of aluminum, crude oil, gold, tin concentrates, tungsten ore, silver and zinc. It remained almost constant in the case of iron ore, copper, lead and bauxite. Between 1953 and 1957 Africa's share in the case of iron ore, copper, lead and bauxite fell by almost one quarter. This is because Africa's mineral resources are only now being developed on a large scale. Many projects have not been started by the Korean Data points, and many further expansions will depend upon a continuation of present economic and political conditions, including the stability of the newly established states and their economic operation. And behind all the industrial prospects lurks the big question mark of the availability of capital resources. For the time being the progress made in this field has proceeded mainly upon financing by local, private investments and government funds supplied from European colonial countries, with local savings playing but a small, though increasing, role. But will this flow continue after Africa's liberation? Will capital be available on suitable terms? And will the new states be able to put it to good use?

In spite of the many good words and many well-meant efforts in this respect, the task of transforming a subsistence economy into a modern one is by no means easy, and latent dangers are numerous, that success cannot be easily predicted. Moreover, with the prospect of easy profits falling away — due to insistence on higher wages, modern working conditions and social services — Africa's attraction for investors, and its capacity to compete on the international market, may decline for the duration of the transition period. The preventive measures in this respect in the Gezira Irrigation Scheme in the Sudan (Nile Valley Cotton Growers' Corporation) are almost unique.

Tomorrow: Africa's Trade Problems

Congo Leader Lauds Mosbay

TEL AVIV.

Mr. Raphael Bloton, the Organizing Secretary-cum Publicity Secretary of the Congo General Federation of Labour, has been studying the Histadrut here with unconcealed envy.

"The unions here succeed in doing for the workers practically everything that we would like to do, but are unable to, because they are hampered by the fact that they are dependent on employers' goodwill," he said. "All the social benefits we enjoy in Israel are paid for by the employers, and not by the workers themselves, as is the case in the Congo."

Ninety-eight per cent of the Congolese live in huts without any of the amenities we take for granted. "But I am very well aware that the majority pays them, for it is only a comparatively small, privileged section of the population that is in touch with the world at all," Mr. Bloton explained.

Mr. Bloton, a native of Luxembourg, belongs to the Malube tribe. He has had all the schooling which the Congo, under the Belgians, could provide, and speaks an excellent French. His Trade Union, which comprises workers from all over the Congo, has 44,000 members concentrated in three of Congo's six provinces — the other three provinces are organized under another federal secretary.

The difficulties facing the new republic? They exceed the imagination. To begin with, there is the problem of the cadres for the civil service. Moreover, not all friends are really friendly, as the Congolese have found out from experience. "Here I am happy to note how human and co-operative you have been," Mr. Bloton does not hesitate to praise. "All that the Jewish people has done for the Congo is praiseworthy."

The labour leader said that he had first heard of Israel from Mr. Gideon Raphael, who, as outgoing Ambassador to Belgium, visited the Congo last summer. Another federal secretary of the Congo Trade Unions had already visited Israel and had brought back glowing reports on Israel's will to help in whatever way she can.

Tel Aviv Trading Firm Opens Leopoldville Branch

By HENRY SCHIEL

THE Dizengoff-West African Company is extending its operations in West Africa and hopes to achieve a 10m. turnover this year, Mr. Pinhas Rosenberg, General-Director of the company, told The Jerusalem Post in Tel Aviv this week. This is double last year's turnover of $5m., which included $2m. worth of imports from Israel.

In view of the brisk demand for Israel goods the company has also decided to establish additional branch offices in Ghana and in Leopoldville, in the Congo, Mr. Rosenberg said.

The Dizengoff-West Africa Company began its operations just over a year ago, on the basis of an extensive market survey conducted in a number of West-African countries. Faced with stiff competition from well-established European traders, the company was forced to cut its profit margins drastically by adopting the framework of an agency importing its own goods from Israel. This in turn necessitated the construction of its own warehouses in the West African countries it serves and the maintenance of from IL50-100,000 worth of goods in stock. This was largely financed by a government advance of IL2.5m.

The goods are marketed through local channels, including one large cooperative association in Ghana which has 32 retail outlets.

One third of the turnover of the company is realized from the sale of cement. Other successful items include Kaiser-Fraser vehicles, air conditioning units, refrigerators, various types of processed building materials, including sanitary ware, canned foods, asbestos cement items and textiles. In order to provide a full range of items the company also imports products from other countries, which last year accounted for $2m. of its turnover.

Mr. Rosenberg stressed that the Israel products had succeeded in establishing their reputation in the countries served by the company. Though factory prices of the Israel goods were usually somewhat higher than that of similar foreign products, this price differential was in the end eliminated by the company's low trade union wages and salaries which are about 1-10 per cent.

The Histadrut is currently on the alert to ensure the highest possible quality and has also established a service system under the supervision of Israel engineers.

We would like to convince our African customers that we are intent on creating a constructive trade relationship with the African countries and that we are not bent on exploitative," Mr. Rosenberg stressed.

Lens-Eye View of West Africa

I WAS drawn to study what I saw in West Africa of [illegible] Bar-Lev, staff photographer of The Jerusalem Post, on returning to Tel Aviv. From the time he arrived at Accra Airport, where a mass welcome awaited a team of Israeli experts, to the departure of the last of them, Bar-Lev was busy recording on film the many aspects of life in West Africa. It was a new world from village to city, and Bar-Lev was there to capture it on film.

Mr. Bar-Lev, who was only the third Israeli press photographer to visit West Africa, was impressed by the progress made in the development of these countries. "I was surprised at the standard of living and clothing in Ghana, for instance," he said.

But as the years pass by [illegible] in West Africa it is bound to [illegible] a standard of living [illegible] a modern city. [illegible] West African countries [illegible] a Western way of life. [illegible] Africa is going [illegible] a West African [illegible] and while parts of it [illegible] the rest of the country is a [illegible] and where portions of it [illegible] a West African [illegible] the whole [illegible] Mr. Bar-Lev [illegible] set the unusual [illegible] and [illegible] of the Bar-Lev [illegible] subjects.

One caption in the Yiddish [illegible] Bar-Lev has [illegible] read: "The Edited the most [illegible] thing — the man in [illegible] and the love behind the [illegible]."

Mr. Bar-Lev plans to [illegible] some time to [illegible] of these pictures into a coherent album for which the text has already been written by his [illegible] teacher teaching in Accra.

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PLACING ISRAEL-AFRICA LINKS ON A FIRM FOOTING

By ARI RATH

FOR some time now Israel's varied forms of cooperative enterprise and labour organization have attracted growing attention from other developing countries. The widespread interest shown by many African and Asian countries can be best read in the roster of well over four hundred trade unionists, agricultural experts and members of cooperatives which came here from 22 Afro-Asian countries to attend various seminars and study groups. Countries represented included Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chad, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Laos, Liberia, the Mali Federation of Senegal and Sudan, Nepal, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Vietnam, Tanganyika, Thailand and Uganda.

The gathering here of these representatives of tomorrow's world constituted an unprecedented experience in human and international relations.

It was in the light of this experience that the Histadrut sought a broader, more permanent programme of such studies. The Afro-Asian Institute for Labour Studies in Israel emerged as an instrument to perform this useful task with so many far-reaching ramifications.

The new institute has been established with the full cooperation of the AFL-CIO of America, and is now preparing for the first six-month course, due to open next October. Mr. Eliahu Elath, Political Adviser of the Foreign Ministry and former Israel Ambassador in Washington and London, is to be co-Chairman of the Institute's Board of Governors together with AFL-CIO President George Meany.

Mr. Elath's hopes are very high. He places the stress on the interchange of experience and ideas, since the Institute actually will be a forum providing a common meeting ground for trade unionists and members of cooperatives in different parts of the world. Its more specific purpose will be training leadership cadres and personnel for the Labour Movements in Asia and Africa.

As the director of the Israel Institute of International Relations, the Israel "Chatham House," also in its preparatory stages, Mr. Elath considers the Afro-Asian Institute as another vital link in the development of Israel's international relations, and a valuable instrument of practical achievement on these two continents.

Yet another link for the promotion of better international understanding is the Reuven Shiloah Centre, of Middle Eastern Studies, to be incorporated in the Israel Institute of International Relations when the latter is formally established next autumn.

"Israel's future depends to considerable measure on how successfully we integrate with the Middle East area and establish peaceful co-existence with our neighbours," Mr. Elath stresses. It appears to be in this context that an Afro-Asian Institute can yet fulfil an important role.

The syllabus of the Institute is to include some four months of basic studies in history, economics, cooperative development, trade unionism, labour enterprises in Israel, manpower training, as well as two months of more specific professional training according to the personal choice and aptitude of the students.

Enrolment in each of the six-month courses is to be limited to 60 participants. Prerequisite is a secondary school education or its equivalent. The future students of the Afro-Asian Institute will also be required to possess a knowledge of either English or French and preference is to be given to candidates with men and women actively engaged in trade union work, cooperative movements or in Government employ in related fields.

Tuition, board and lodging will be provided without cost to students admitted by the Institute, while the participants themselves or their sponsoring organizations are to be responsible for the cost of travel to and from Israel.

The panel of teachers and lecturers for the Afro-Asian Institute has been drawn from leading academic circles in Israel, notably from the Hebrew University.

Mr. Moshe Gilboa, the former Economic Adviser of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, who is the Director of the Institute, is fully occupied with the challenging task of setting up the first course.

The philosophy of the Afro-Asian Institute already symbolizes a new departure in international cooperation, but actual judgement will have to be reserved for its achievements. Although Israel's organizing in this new enterprise deserves fullest recognition, its main significance remains in the international character of the Institute, the maintenance of which will best guarantee fulfilment of the original dream.

Lessons for Israel In Advertising Art Show

"Who rides a tiger cannot dismount . . ."

"Bowl the fork where you like at it, Rebecca . . ."

"Many thanks, darling, she's feeling rather better . . ."

"Whatever the ... are things [illegible] and added in things ..."

These are headlines of advertisements, respectively, for London Gin, Portman & Sons, Pilkington Brothers glass factory, Allenbury's baby products, and Shell Oil. The four are among the outstanding British advertisements now on view in Tel Aviv, which constitute the Layton Annual Art Exhibition. Selected from 1,500 entries, the 100 big ads reveal the British quality of advertisements, and — to this field — a high quality of the photographer's art.

On view at Beit Ha'Am Shalom until July 8 (by exhibition sponsored by The Jerusalem Post and organized by the Israel Advertising Association), was opened by the British Ambassador, Mr. Patrick Francis Hancock C.M.G. on Monday. It represents the work of 20 British advertising agencies.

Of particular interest here is the fact that the top prize-winner, chosen above all the large and expensively produced entries, is a small ad for Moorlands (indigestion tablets!), just a few words and a very simple sketch.

The high level of photography — not to mention the often distinguished literary level — will be a statement puzzle to Israelis. There are, of course, two reasons for this: superior printing in the national press, and the willingness of advertisers to spend great (by Israel standards) amounts of time and money.

However, the gap between Britain and Israel in this respect is no greater than the gap between Britain and America. That is, British advertisers view with wistful yearning the level of printing in American newspapers and magazines, and the amounts of money spent on photography there!

After a look in the admiration, the hat-tipped Israeli may say, "But nothing here will get in the eye!" In general, true: the British do not enjoy being all in the eye. However, the Salon does at observes all the rules of American retail advertising: bold headline with price, sub-head not marked by modesty, full copy, large picture plus a small one with the authority of a "diagram."

Mr. Eliahu Tal, Chairman of the Israel Advertising Association, says of the exhibit, "The headlines and text are still very British in presenting clever, straightforward, and often humorous messages of selling, but none of it would shock or strike a reluctant buyer.

Of special local interest, as Mr. Tal points out, is Hoel's store ad for Israel craftwork; and the fine that Israel Jewish artists as Abraham Games, Lewitt-Him and others are contributing to Britain's advertising.

The American influence is unmistakable. Four agencies represented are branches of American organizations, and there are many examples of technical perfection. The beautiful still-life photographs for the Egg Marketing Board, for instance, are the equal of any in the world. For Israel, however, there is the heartening lesson that slickness is not everything; many of the successful ads intentionally use simplicity and such pictorial effects which present no challenge to pressework.

It is also pleasant to note that, with the exception of the Royal Navy, most advertised products are now also made in Israel. The Rotaflex plastic luggage ads, for example, could well have been photographed in many a Tel Aviv shop!

All visitors are invited to compare their estimates with those of the judges. Advertising experts are fond of using a special vocabulary which at times sounds mystifyingly scientific; but human reactions can only be subjective in the extreme. Advertisements are produced not for their creators, but for the general public.

A. R.

* New York 1959; 240 pp. Price $8.

Stocks and Commodities

Prices in Tel Aviv Fluctuate

DURING the week there was an irregular trend in the Ordinary shares section. In the first part of the week prices of a number of shares advanced considerably in heavy trading, while on Tuesday and Wednesday some reaction set in. Such a mood repeats itself from time to time, but in the past, after prices have fallen from their new highest levels, some investors came in and were prepared to pay such prices in order to acquire ordinary shares. At present levels, it is of course difficult to say whether the market in general reached a peak and a turning point, or whether after prices have withdrawn to know their best, some fresh purchasing orders will be coming in, thus making the reaction only a temporary feature for taking a breath before advancing further. However, it appears that the ordinary shares market is approaching a saturation point, particularly taking into consideration the fact that a number of companies are preparing new issues of ordinary or preferred ordinary shares which will be offered to the public. This new supply of ordinary shares may help the market to settle down at a reasonable level whereby the shortage of material will cease to be the decisive factor in price movements.

Wall Street Better After Retreat

After a sharp drop during the past week the prices on Wall Street showed a sign of recovery on June 29th when the Dow Jones averages for 20 industrials advanced to 636.20 after 627.41 a day earlier and 644.93 a week earlier. Electronics provided a good feature.

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A STRIKING SUCCESS IN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING
SOLEL BONEH'S activities in foreign countries provide a striking example of successful cooperation between friendly nations in bringing about the progressive and productive running of joint economic enterprises.
In Ghana, SOLEL BONEH'S OVERSEAS AND HARBOUR WORKS CO. LTD., has joined hands with GHANA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION in promoting the establishment of the GHANA NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD., which has completed successfully its second year of intensive activity in the following fields: Construction of airfields, roads and bridges, public buildings, housing projects, harbour works, industrial and commercial structures, etc. including, in many instances, also the planning and design work involved therein.
GHANA NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD., the joint Ghana-Israel venture in the Construction and Engineering field, is placing its technical and administrative experience and knowhow at the disposal of the Government of young, vigorous Ghana, in the implementation of her development plans.
The Company extends congratulations to the young Republic of Ghana and to her first Head of State President Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, and wishes her success in the attainment of his aims.

Stress on Luxury Housing Straining Nation's Economy

By HEGGA PUDMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

UNLIKE many Americans, who have been known to move every three years from their place of work in order to find interest in with sagging floors, leaky roofs and rural "quietness", Israelis insist on absolutely gleaming modern housing. They are willing to sacrifice space for newness; an "old" (5 years) two-room flat may cost about IL4,500 in key money; a penthouse, just half the age and space, will cost ten times the amount. (A rule of thumb has it that key money represents roughly half the outright purchase cost.)

There is general agreement that prices have gone up sharply recently. One current estimate for a two-room flat which would have cost IL 18,000 about a year-and-a-half ago is IL27,000. Another rough estimate is that the price rise has been about 20% in the last year or so, reflecting, among other factors, the increase in the price of land as well as new building taxes.

To be sure, there will always be a shortage of utterly modern, first-floor flats with vast balconies, central heating, several views of the sea, and a monthly rental of IL8. The fact that there is a real and growing demand for expensive flats is viewed with alarm by the economist who feels that while individuals may be able to afford this non-productive type of investment, the national economy as such cannot. For a luxury flat in Tel Aviv is luxurious by almost any standards. American houses may have more built-in gadgets, but the most gracious English homes are not likely to have facilities equal to what is taken for granted in certain Israel circles. To say nothing of the light and sunshine that come free with each flat here!

Israelis Becoming Spoiled

According to brokers, who are detached viewers of the shifting scene, Israelis are setting higher and higher living standards for themselves; they are becoming "spoiled." They are growing reluctant to live on the ground floor (cats and strangers) or above the third floor (stairs). They are determined to move away from the older houses in, say, southern Tel Aviv, to the brand new districts in the north. Walking a few flights of stairs has become too strenuous even for young couples, who explain that "it would be difficult for the parents when they come to visit." Certainly it is difficult to carry babies and groceries upstairs, but according to reliable reports this is actually being done in other countries, including America.

Fortunately, the sociological pattern is not yet completely uniform. While most Europeans look for something "in a quiet street in the north," others look for something noisy. Five sisters from the Yemen are known to have turned down several peaceful locations north of the noisy buzz and now have just what they want: five rooms above a shop in Allenby Road. They had specifically stated that they love to sit on balconies and watch throngs of people passing by.

In spite of the enormous pressures on housing facilities, there is a surprising variance between buyers and sellers. By and large, about as many people come to the real estate market-place — the broker's office — to find tenants as to find homes, although different grades of merchandise are usually involved, as the economic trend is upward. People are looking for better housing, with more modern facilities, in more desirable neighbourhoods, and placing their older residences on the market. Thus, the same customer is often both a buyer and a seller. Also, the same customer may be changing his status from renter to owner. As a hedge against inflation, people are anxious to put their money into real estate, often going into private debt to do so, since the mortgage problem here is difficult. Uncertainty as to the future of rent controls is making outright ownership more attractive than key-money rentals.

Matter of Terminology

How do people find their new homes — their investments with cross-ventilation? There are many impersonal sources; building companies, the Government, party organizations, immigrants' organizations. But the best way, here as elsewhere, is through friends. (The Israel grapevine flourishes with unusual vigour; perhaps it is the climate.)

For frivolous persons, the classified advertisements in the daily papers are excellent. Price is rarely mentioned, but the size descriptions are standardized: two rooms are two rooms. In America, bathrooms and kitchens may arbitrarily be counted as rooms or fractions; and in England, if it is placed, the bedroom is the basic descriptive unit. Curious though this may be in terms of the national character, in England one goes in for a "two-bedroom place," which may have a total of 3 rooms, or 14.

Users of the classified ads may, however, have competition from the semi-professionals. These beady-eyed gentlemen, who usually have neither offices nor telephones, copy out the classified ads where the papers appear, and serve their clients with this information. They do not even buy the newspapers but use the posted copies, so their operating expenses are fascinatingly low, and their business standards not always of the highest.

The legitimate real estate brokers, whose function is to bring together buyers and sellers (or renters) of housing, can be very helpful. Sixty are listed in the Tel Aviv telephone directory; the most reputable belong to "Malden," the association of real estate brokers.

Mortgage Bank Urged To Stimulate Building

BY MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE centre of private building in the capital has shifted in the past few years from Jerusalem proper to its suburbs. This is stated by Messrs. Ze'ev Prusak and Pinhas Krolik, prominent Jerusalem housebuilders, and members of the executive of the Jerusalem Association of Contractors and Builders.

The reasons for this "drive to the suburbs" are many. There are few available plots left in town. Almost none are available in Rehavia and those left in the Kiryat Shmuel Quarter and in the "Batei Kadima" area (continuation of Rehov Bar-Ilan) are being snatched up fast. On the other hand, there is sufficient land available in Kiryat Moshe, Beit Hakerem and Yafe Nof, three suburbs lying along Sderot Herzl, and the majority of the 400 flats now rising in Jerusalem are being built here.

The only other place where plots are available in any quantity is southern Jerusalem, in the Bak'a and Katamon Quarters, and the German and Greek Colonies, and they are earmarked for public housing schemes sponsored by the authorities.

Car-Owners Grow

The Sderot Herzl area — the three suburbs are merging on one another — offers other advantages. It is within easy commuting distance of the commercial centre of town, yet far enough away to allow each building to be surrounded by gardens and shady trees.

The number of privately-owned vehicles is increasing 20-25 per cent annually, making the trip from these suburbs to town literally a matter of minutes — provided no traffic jams occur. Another factor is the proximity of the Hebrew University and Hakirya which are within easy walking distance.

Flats being built in the centre of town, in Rehov Shamai, for example, are not being sold as fast as those in the suburbs.

In general, the builders complain that it is getting harder and harder to sell flats, no matter where they are built. A three-room flat costs about IL30,000. Most persons find difficulty in borrowing or otherwise raising this sum of money due to the present strict loan policy of the financial institutions. The difficulty in obtaining money also limits the size of the flat, and the three-room flat is still the average size one, as it was years ago.

Several years ago, contractors sold houses storey by storey. As soon as one storey was finished, they sold the flats in that storey. This gave them sufficient money to build the next storey, etc.

High Interest Costs

Today with the market for flats slow, the contractors must finance their building projects through high-interest loans. This, of necessity, is passed on to the purchaser.

One solution, which will help builders and purchasers alike, is setting up a mortgage and investment bank as envisaged at a recent national conference of all contractors and builders in Jerusalem. This bank would advance loans of 50-60 per cent of the purchase price to prospective purchasers. The loans would be repayable in eight to ten years and would bear 10-11 per cent interest.

These loans, it is felt, would greatly stimulate the building industry, while allowing flats to be sold as soon as completed.

The builders also feel that if the Government would extend the same help to private contractors as it does to public builders, the private contractors could reduce the cost of their flats by 10-15 per cent. However, they complain that the Government's policy, both by refusing to allow a delay in paying customs on iron and cement, and by allowing the municipalities to raise the building and licence fee, is forcing the price of flats up.

Both Mr. Prusak and Mr. Krolik complain that it takes six months to a year to have a licence approved by the Municipality. This is mainly due to the "numerous hands" through which each request must pass. They believe that by streamlining office procedure, a licence could be granted in six weeks — with everybody benefiting.

Tel Aviv's changing skyline — Bank Hapoalim in centre. Towards left can be seen the two domes of Tel Aviv's largest synagogues, and between them the Mirian Peres Financial Centre Building. On the right is the Migdal Israel Building. The sea is the background is just visible. Photo by Saffrin

FARMING HAS ITS RISKS

Kfar Ofer Faces Problems of Hill Cultivation

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ON a cool and beautiful site on Mt. Carmel, south of Athlit, a village is dying. Weeds and thistles have spread over dunams of soil. Thriving on neglect, the thorns are wrestled around piles of rock which were painfully, and expensively, torn out to make farming land. Twenty-eight of the 30 red-roofed houses are empty, their windows broken, their walls crumbling.

What has gone wrong at Kfar Ofer? What has happened to the proud "Indian Village" whose settlers only eight years ago went on hunger strike because they wanted to become farmers in Israel?

There are three simple answers.

"The difficulties of hill farming have beaten the settlers."

"The settlers were unfit for farming."

"The general farming crisis and the drought."

None tells the whole story.

In 1949, Kfar Ofer was only a ma'abara with its inhabitants clamouring to become farmers on the bald hill overlooking their miserable shacks. In 1952, 80 families climbed up the hill, with the Jewish Agency's blessings, to carry out a farming moshav. Since then, the Agency has poured an estimated IL2.5m. into the hill to make it a moshav, and its settlers farmers. Not all the money is lost. Eventually hardier settlers with greater determination will make the investment pay.

Rapid Steps Taken

Sixty houses were built at Kfar Ofer: for immigrants from India and Burma, a few Bene Israel and a handful from Cochin. Working with the Agency's blueprints, they removed tons of rocks, planted vineyards and orchards of peaches and apricots, revived abandoned olive groves and cleared five-dunam irrigated vegetable patches around each home. Water was piped up. The settlers brought sheep to start a flock; built a road and laid on electric power; built a communal centre and a dairy, a synagogue and school, a ritual bath and clinic.

At first there were wages (IL6.25 a day) from the Agency for preparing the village. Later, the vineyard was divided up, the plots were ready for "after-work farming" and the wages went up to IL7.75. The Agency guaranteed a minimum of 17 days of outside work a month until the settlers were self-sufficient.

The place never got going. Some found the farming life they had striven for too hard. They moved into city jobs, into urban ma'barot. The vineyard was neglected; whole parts were abandoned. Many of the auxiliary plots grew only weeds. After finishing their eight hours of paid work, some of the settlers were too tired to cultivate their plots.

Early Disappointments

The Agency poured in loans for fertilizer, for working capital until the plots bore crops, and for the flock. When the vegetables grew, some found no market, and had to be dumped or sold at dumping prices. The sheep gave milk with a low fat content and prices were poor. Disputes broke out among the villagers. The flock was sold, some sheep died.

Now, only half the families are left, and seven or eight of them live on steady outside jobs. They use Kfar Ofer only as a place to live in. More are looking for a living elsewhere.

The Agency is determined not to revive the moshav in its present form. "There are few agricultural settlements in the country in which the Settlement Department has invested so much effort and means as in Ofer," a recent letter to *The Jerusalem Post* from the Agency's Information Officer reads: "... the settlers showed a lack of initiative and did not take advantage of the opportunities given them to develop their farms. The vineyards had to be taken out of their hands because they neglected their cultivation... the neglect and uninterest of the villagers were also responsible for the liquidation of the flock."

Conditions Set

The Agency has now made it clear that only the few families who are determined to remain as farmers can expect any more help. It will come only after all the rest have left and a new start can be made for the village as a whole.

The village secretary, Yehuda Benyamin, says, "We are ready to leave if we get minimum aid." His minimum envisages a red line through the debts they have incurred with the Agency in their attempt to become farmers, plus aid in getting urban housing. "Not inside, but near the cities, anything will do." He is bitter about the village and the Agency.

He sees one hope of reviving Ofer as it stands. "First, send us new members to fill the gaps. Then let the Agency divide all the lands, orchards and vineyards between us. We want to work them as our own, not as paid Agency employees. But the Agency must guarantee a reasonable profit. If anyone fails, it must make good his loss. Otherwise, how can we live?" It is not a suggestion that is likely to be followed. "Well then, write off our debts and help us leave," he says.

One of the settlers who is determined to stay on, as a farmer, is Professor Haim Yehezkel, 66, an agronomist from India. Respected for his wisdom and experience, he says, "The people here want guaranteed wages. They do not feel capable of taking the risks of independent farming." He deeply regrets that his fellow settlers preferred outside work to cultivating their own vineyards and let them fall into neglect. He is sorry to see overgrown plots of good earth which settlers do not wish to work.

No Further Compromise

The Agency will compromise no longer. "Nothing will be done until all but the farmers leave." It is now a war of nerves. Will the non-farmers go on their own and attempt to pay their debts? Or will they go only when the Agency finds them housing near a town, with their debts written off as part of the failure that spells Ofer?

The heavily-loaded apricot and peach trees, the good produce on the few plots that are cultivated, show that Ofer can be revived. But only when its people are all farmers.

U.S. Capital's Role In Herzliya Recalled

By B. A. ROSENBLATT

NEW YORK.

AN American, now living in Tel Aviv, has written complaining that, in the recent celebration of the settlement of Herzliya, as little attention was paid to the role of American investors through the American Zion Commonwealth, which made Herzliya possible. In searching my records I found an old handwritten letter from Dr. Arthur Ruppin, dated October 13, 1925, advising me that he was sailing from Europe on the S.S. Mauretania for New York and adding: "I shall have your most appreciated advice and cooperation at any rate for the whole of November and perhaps longer. It is of the greatest importance for our work in Palestine that by our common endeavourings the interest in America for the purchase of land and for other investments should be stirred up in the strongest manner."

This brings to mind the whole epoch-making voyage of Dr. Ruppin, who was at that time a fellow member with me of the Palestine Zionist Executive, and so the duty fell upon me to guide him in securing the funds necessary for the purchase of "Jelil" (bordering on the Arab village of Sheikh Muwanis) along the Mediterranean coast, which began the future Herzliya. I recall travelling with Dr. Ruppin to Detroit, where we raised the first moneys through the American Zion Commonwealth, which I had organized some years before and which had already established the colony of Balfouria. S. J. Weinstein of New York had succeeded me as President of the American Zion Commonwealth after my election to the World Zionist Executive at the Carlsbad Congress in 1921.

Needless to say, we had a long way to go before the colony became a fact, for I accompanied Ruppin to many other cities besides Detroit, while the Directors of the American Zion Commonwealth generously risked the initial funds to complete the purchase, subject to a mortgage still to be held by the Arab former owners. But it was not until two years later, when visiting my father who had meanwhile settled in Jerusalem, that we can truly speak of the beginning of Herzliya as a firm settlement. The date of December 17, 1924, stands out vividly in my memory, for I had the opportunity to accompany a prominent tourist from Boston, Max Shoolman, on a visit to Herzliya. Shoolman had been a generous contributor to the newly organized American Keren Hayesod, giving a donation of $10,000 to start the Boston campaign.

On December 17, 1924, I accompanied him on a visit to the prospective settlement of Herzliya. As we sat outside the hut of one of the earlier settlers, Shoolman watched the sun shining on the blue Mediterranean and finally exclaimed: "Well, we cannot get this in Boston in mid-December." As we conversed, I noticed a man on horseback coming towards us. I pointed to the rider and said: "Mr. Shoolman, would you believe that this man, the first settler from America in Herzliya, is a Mr. Levine, a former tobacco shop owner from Chattanooga, Tennessee." Shoolman was so impressed that he decided to postpone his trip to America until he could see more of the country, and I finally induced him to visit Haifa — where he performed an epoch-making service to Israel by advancing $300,000 in mortgages, which made possible the development of the old Merkaz, on a proper building plan which he approved.

Thus was the most successful settlement of the American Zion Commonwealth assured of a glorious future. Since then, not only was more American money made available, but other investors from Europe and Israel itself rushed in to make Herzliya the show place of the Sharon Valley.

ASTRONOMY

JUPITER, which was in opposition position on June 30, still rules the heavens until daybreak. Its brightness remains nearly unchanged. Saturn enters into opposition on July 9 and a magnitude of +0.6 and is visible all night long.

Mars rises at the beginning of the month several minutes before 2 a.m. and towards the end of the month it rises before midnight. Its magnitude increases during July from +1.2 to +0.8. At the beginning of the month Mars is seen close to the Pleiades which belong to the constellation Taurus (the Bull). The brighter star in this constellation is Aldebaran, whose colour and magnitude are somewhat similar to those of Mars. It should be an interesting sight to view the triangle made by Mars, Aldebaran and the Pleiades. On the night of July 17, the moon will also join this trio! It will form a heavenly quartet. On this night the moon will be after the last quarter and will therefore not outshine the other members of this group.

I doubt very much whether even a practised eye will be able to make out Venus which will rise about half-an-hour after sunset towards the end of the month.

At the beginning of the month at 10 p.m. and towards the end of the month, at 8 p.m., the constellation of Scorpio will especially stand out. The brightest star in this constellation — Antares — which is reddish in hue — will be found almost due South. Antares is the counterpart of Ares — the Greek for Mars — named so because of the similarity in colour between the two. By the way, in my opinion Scorpio really resembles a scorpion, without stretching the imagination too much, which is not the case in the majority of the constellations.

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The Mortgage and Investments Bank of The Federation of Building Contractors Associations in Israel
The inaugural meeting of the above Bank took place yesterday at the Tel Aviv Contractors House (Beit Mikhaelis), at which twelve members were elected to the Bank's committee by the individual share owners and the remaining four by the Federation of Building Contractors Association, who hold most of the shares.
The Bank's registered capital amounts to IL10m. (in full) up capital IL400,000.
The central organizations, which initiated the creation of this Bank, are conducting negotiations with a group of bankers and financial institutions both in Israel and abroad, with a view to securing their participation in the activities of the Bank, which is due to begin operations in the autumn this year.
The Bank's central organizations have already instructed their branches concerning arrangements for mortgages to be granted to builders by the Bank.
Formal and technical arrangements are reportable regarding applications for a loan of IL10,000 to be granted to the Bank by a group of American investors organized by Mr. Karl Mitchell, one of the heads of the American Zionist Organization. The Bank's board has agreed upon terms for this loan and the Bank's officials in the U.S.A.
Upon completion of these arrangements, the Bank will be able to grant building and equities mortgages to the value of 50% of the apartments' purchase price, bearing interest rate in the establishment of the Bank a very important development in local private building, in view of the problems of financing construction and purchase.
VISIT
The Permanent Exhibition of Building Materials and Equipment
of the Building Contractors Federation in Tel Aviv at Yad Hachalutz, 2-10 Rehov Allenby, Tel Aviv.
It comprises displays of the latest developments of Israeli private industry, especially in the field of prefabricated building components, and the wide possibilities in the field of supply of all building materials required for local construction.
The Exhibition is open
Daily from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. Entry and visitor was free.

Extravagant Sets Raise Role of Scenery in Play

"MISERY at Nebbesse" or "Prisoner and Prayer" at the Ohel (Hall) is still the Habimah Repertoire champ, now that c. 15. It is a play in the tradition of the famous Comedia dell'Arte which simply means that it follows the lively tradition of the mediaeval Italian theatre in which the soldier slapped and the nation and the saint interviewed the dictators. In the present instance Shmuelik Hasfari, his play ultimately, to watch the end of the last century, but it has subsequently many metamorphoses both on the stage and screen. In 1886 Jacques Felsi adapted it for the French theatre. Now Nathan Alterman has translated and supervised some splendid dialogue based on the Felsi adaptation. Given this light and sparkling dialogue, the first direction of Shmuel Dunie, brilliant settings by Arieh Navon together with some good acting by the Cameri old-guard, the play was destined for success from the word "go," no matter what its original merits.

Actually, "Misery at Nebbesse" is a lusty and very funny comedy with a number of impossible and hilarious situations requiring sweet reasonableness, of prospect and a very slow account with mutual appreciation. The poor folk are constantly hungry, but the rich are hungry in the lust of a continuance of the very system Abraham sometimes unwittingly helped the poverty of his people. The complications arise when the rich play the part of paupers and gentlemen for the hands of a young dandy who is in love with the daughter of the rich. In his direction, Shmuel Dunie has taken full advantage of every complicated situation and keeps the fun moving at a lively pace.

As indicated above, the subtleties of Arieh Navon are very beautiful and witty. As a matter of fact they are so attractive that they often threaten to overwhelm the play itself. And not only do the scenery good to look at, but it is patently very sensitive: which leads one to reflect upon the place that scenery should have in a play. At a time when all of our theatres cry poverty, the question arises as to the necessity of aping Stanislavsky in its extravagant methods of production. The scenery in "Misery at Nebbesse" is certainly visually satisfactory, but the play could have been just as successful with more simple and less costly trappings.

It is not only the Ohel which aims in this direction. Our three main theatre companies, as well as our National Opera, seem to work under the illusion that unless they start out with a great deal of expensive stage effects, they cannot have a successful production. This shows a shortage in lack of imagination and ingenuity. If the play's the thing, then by all means give the play a chance to prove itself, without smothering it in a superfluity of scenery and costumes.

Returning to "Misery at Nebbesse" (after having submitted myself to a long-overdue personal grievance), there is some very good acting, especially by Rachel Mercur, Arieh Hasfari and Natan Chagat. These three are just the right team for the different parts of Hasfari, who still manages to get a great deal of very fine out of Mr. Michaeli. He is a very amusing actor, with an quite exceptional mobile physiognomy. Devorah Kedar is a good foil for Rachel Mercur in their fast-witted battles. Moshe Margal, Shoshanna Harlem and Nissan Tzur make a fine trio of servants. Yehezkel Fuchs plays the philandering nobleman and Arieh Kaviner acts the benevolent landlord. The young people have too much good competition from their elders, but the direction was so astute that their shortcomings were not really noticed. The parts were played by Ily Gorlitsky, Oded Kotler, Margalit Shalder, Tova Attar and Moshe Tegam.

IDA R. DAVIDOWITZ

IN THE GROOVE

"JERUSALEM'S SYNAGOGUE TOUR," as sung by Yehudah Freiman (Hed Arzi AH 6-36, LP, 10").

THE interesting recording of a few of "Hed Arzi" has lately branched out into making discs of an unusual kind, with contents of documentary value or sentimental significance. Intended primarily for tourists to take home as stirring memories of their visit to the Holy Land, these discs are, in fact, also most interesting and stimulating for laymen.

Following up Hed Arzi's first successes in this field — "Sounds of Jerusalem" and "Ten Years: 1948-1958" — here is a fascinating recording of the introductory talk given every Friday afternoon by Yehudah Freiman before he takes visitors on a tour of Jerusalem's synagogues. Mr. Freiman, born and bred in the Old City, was brought up among the diverse Jewish communities, and from early childhood he learned to understand the origin, meaning, background and significance of their ancient customs and traditions. He is an expert in the customs, habits, behaviour, legends, folklore and history of the various communities, as reflected in their places of worship.

The recording is alive and dramatic. Mr. Freiman is full of love for his subject and bubbles over with knowledge. He also has a talent for acting and the examples he gives have the authentic ring. Listening to the disc makes one want to join his conducted tour around the old synagogues of Jerusalem.

The Orchestra de la Radiodiffusion Nationale Belge, Brussels, conductor Franz Andre: Concerto: Air Americain in Paris; Minuet: Symphonie Miraculeuse, No. 1 (Tchaikovsky-Gossec), in Israel by Hed Artzi-AH 36-08, LP, 10" — ILS.30).

TWO popular favourites of widely differing character are efficiently played and conscientiously interpreted by André and the Belgian Radio Orchestra. At Kol Yisrael does not necessarily include these two works in every request programme, the acquisition of this disc seems indicated.

Another "geographical" record contains melodies from Budapest to Bucharest (Telefunken - Hed Artzi, MP-111, 45-T", ILS.80).

Here again the accent lies on the popularity of the music offered, starting from Jusi Hubay's "Hejre Kati" and leading via some traditional Gipsy tunes to the "Czardas" by Monti, indestructible stevenson of the continental café repertoire. Honours of the presentation are divided between violinist Noucha Doina and her ensemble, and Béla Sanders, who give you all the sentimental overtones and brilliant virtuosity required for this type of music.

Z. S.

Children's Ballet Program Delights

The Kibbutz Artzi Study Ballet (W.I.Z.O. Ramat-Gan), Succession, June 25, Hasidic Song — Movement — "Peter and the Wolf" (Prokofiev).

THE stage of the YWCA Auditorium proved too small for the assembled youthful dancers, and more often than not the ensemble was left outside the curtain in its final pose, but that all added to the fun. The programme opened with the exercises that every aspiring dancer has to go through in his daily devotion to the art.

In her choreography of Prokofiev's "Peter and the Wolf" Klara Landau-Bondy has solved some of the problems quite happily, and on the whole met the demands of the score. Widad Mitkiwi as the Wolf gave a good performance, nicely contrasted with dainty Fanni Dvash (the Bird) and appropriately gawky Halina Singer as the Duck. The Cat was given a fine characterisation by promising Nurit Granek, whilst the three hunters were allowed to enjoy themselves a little too much. But, all in all, it was good entertainment presented in spirited fashion.

Z. S.

ISRAELI EXPERIENCE WELCOMED IN NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES

Across Top, from Left to Right: GHANA — At one of his last official acts as Governor-General of Ghana before the State becomes a Republic, Lord Listowel (R) accepts letters of credence from Israel's new Ambassador to Ghana, Mr. Moshe Bitan; GHANA — President Kwame Nkrumah accompanied by Ghanaian and Israel officers of the Ghanaian National Construction Co., a Histadrut branch affiliate, inspecting progress at Assuta Marpeh project; CONGO REPUBLIC — Foreign Minister Golda Meir receives Dr. Cyrille Adoula, now a Senator, Congolese Nationalist Movement leader and first Premier, Secretary-General of the Free Trade Federation of Union of Congo, now President of the Senate; Second Row: from Top, left to Right: SIERRA LEONE — Israel Ambassador Naaman Tavor shakes hands with Premier Sir Milton Margai, with Israel Consul Mr. Alexander Tram looking on; MALI FEDERATION — Delegation of Senegal's Ministry of Development and Economic Affairs calling on the Foreign Minister: (l-r) Mrs. Golda Meir; Mme. Modo Gueye, head of Women's Affairs Division; Mr. Ibrahim Sy, director of Social Integration Commissariat; Ibrahim Cisse, assistant director, Social Integration Commissariat; CAMEROON REPUBLIC — Mr. Jacques Ngom, taking oath of office as President, and Patrice Lumumba, Premier and Minister of National Defence; Third Row, left to right: NIGERIA — Mrs. F. R. Okoye, East Nigeria Minister of Agriculture being greeted by Mrs. Meir at Israel's Independence Day Parade in May; LIBERIA — Premier Tubman Hotel in Monrovia, a project of Israel's Koor Brothers contracting firm; MALI FEDERATION — Sir Gut, Jewish Agency Agricultural Instructor to French Sudan, giving advice on cultivation of cotton to Minister of Rural Economy of Mali Federation, Mr. Modebo Keita, who is Mayor of Sudan's capital, Bamako. Bottom right: MALI FEDERATION — Mrs. Mariam Modebo Keita, wife of the Mali Federation President, is pictured at Afro-Asian Seminar on Co-operation, holding conversation with Mme. Golda Meir.

(Photo credits — Joseph Klimovitz, the Associated Press; Patrice Lumumba, by arrangement with "Davar Hashavua".)

Concentration Camp Provided Models

A SELECTION from the drawings and water-colours of Karl Schwenig is being posthumously exhibited at the Beit Tarbut, Ein Hod. A German anti-Nazi, Schwenig was confined, during the war years, at the camps of Nod, Gurs and St. Cyprien in France and the work displayed consists of scenes from the life of the inmates, mainly Jews but also Spanish Republicans.

In the circumstances under which these pictures were executed, the majority have a documentary value — an eye for the incongruity in the relative heights and carriages of prisoners, interwar washing, at work, in hospital, the still existing self-respect of new arrivals, beds that resemble workshop tables, disabled Spanish soldiers, Jews at prayer, prisoners at meals etc. One recognises the essential qualities of the true draughtsman, competent technique and mental curiosity for the life around him.

Longing for Freedom

The artistic value of his work is harder to estimate on the basis of this selection. The watercolour landscapes all express a prisoner's longing for freedom — the wide expanse of sunset-lit sky above the camp, a wooded scene beyond the fence that possesses traces of lyricism, a view from St. Cyprien, the sentry outside the wire and stretching away from him the sea and its boats and on to the horizon and more sky. But these watercolours, too, reflect the difficult conditions under which he worked.

The most striking drawings, and potentially the best, are two strong portraits, one of the Spaniard Calzada, the other of the powerfully featured Jew Meinert.

H.

Critic Queried on 'Artistic Psychology'

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—In your issue of June 10, your reviewer mentions my "mixed batch of drawings, pastels and watercolours" exhibited at Kibbutz Ashdod Ya'acov.

May I point out that all in all there were: twelve oils, five oil and tempera, one oil and pastel, one oil, coloured inks, collage, two gouaches, three paintings in coloured inks, 17 drawings, seven pastels and only one watercolour.

Incidentally, the works were not selected, but, at the request of the kibbutz, just squeezed into the frames available on the spot.

What with the reviewer's remarks — "Such versatility, however, is apt to arouse

Reader's Letter

suspicion," "... although even that cannot be considered exclusively true," ... but, so varied are the styles used that it is extremely difficult to get at the artistic psychology behind it all" — and the fact of mentioning the single watercolour in the plural, and so on, etc., I can but say that such a review as published in your paper is apt to arouse suspicion as to the competence, ability and decency of the reviewer himself!

I invite any competent critic and art-lover to my place (Bradetzky House) to see my works. Different ideas and vehicles; different media, including stained glass, copper, tiles, etc., will or might make the visitors go away the richer. Unfortunately, my appeal for about a year and a half has been lost on them.

Your reviewer would do me a favour if he could tell me not in lingo, but in English, what "artistic psychology" usually means.

Yours, etc.,
ARNOLD DAGHANI
Tel Aviv, June 12.

Critic Replies

Since when is the term "mixed batch" derogatory? And is not Mr. Daghani's own breakdown of the exhibition's contents descriptive of a mixed batch?

A critic, for the purposes of his review, identifies a given approach in all work produced by an artist within a given period (which was what I presumed Mr. Daghani's work to be). This may be called style, personality or whatever you wish. In this case, I preferred the term "psychology" because I held that stylistic differences are often psychological. I similarly believe that "ideas," "psychics" and "media" used by an artist within the same given period possess something in common. This common factor I tried to find in the exhibition in question. I wrote that Mr. Daghani "is a very talented artist whatever his subject or medium" and that he "sees the subject in the light of an aesthetic theme" (I think that covers Mr. Daghani's penultimate paragraph) ... and, still the variety of styles baffled me.

H.

Approaches to Composition

Painter-Officer

MAJOR Yona Lotan, engineer on active service in the Israel Defence Army, whose paintings and drawings are presented by the Nora Studio in Jerusalem, is an artist of rare talent, and much should be heard of him in the future. A mature painter, he has never completed a formal course of art study. For about a year he studied in Streichman's evening classes and continued for some months with Tova Richter-Rauch, an almost unknown conventional artist. Lotan, however, feels himself deeply indebted to an oldish, frustrated comrade in the forces, who commands a high degree of technical integrity but has never succeeded in realizing his dream of becoming an artist. "If I achieve fame," says Lotan, "I'll be his monument."

Being both a soldier and a technician may be one of the secrets of Lotan's undeniable success. The profundity of thought acquired in his daily work has led him to conduct systematic research of painting styles, materials and colour mixtures throughout the ages, especially those of the Dutch masters. Paradoxically Lotan's canvases include some that are ultra-modern in conception, but executed with techniques from the Rembrandt period.

As none of the stronger personalities among Israel painters has had any decisive influence on Lotan's development, and as his studies have been confined to the mastery of technique, he succeeds in forming an individual style, approaching a poetic balance of impressionism restrained by realism.

Two different approaches in composition are evident. One builds the forms of subjects in economically utilized light effects and thanks on dark backgrounds. The other achieves light values and high-light effects through the liberal application of heavy shading on a white base.

Lotan's oils are in effect drawings in colour, which are dissolved by fine transitions into dark or light backgrounds. His compositions are strong, the feelings expressed are genuine, the lines sweeping, and the stylization influenced by architectural drawing. Ultimately however, the picture's quality is decided by the degree to which Lotan has succeeded in translating his graphic concept into the terms of free art. No. 20, "Talk"; No. 21, "Trees"; No. 41, "Evening in Safed" and No. 31, "In a Coffee House" (see reproduction) are fine examples of Lotan's self-taught style. But in some pictures, No. 12, "Jaffa Slums," for instance, the synthesis between architectural drawing and freely fluent art was not achieved.

YONA LOTAN: In a Coffee House (Drawing)
From Exhibition at Nora Studio

Early Works

The name of Bezalel's exhibition, "Painting by Israel Artists," is misleading. Visitors guided by this title expect to find a well-chosen collection of today's Israeli art. Actually, Bezalel exhumed from its store-rooms early works of well-known artists.

The show is undoubtedly interesting and our rising generation of painters may learn from it that artists do not streak through the heavens, but have to tread a hard and thorny path to accomplishment.

The biggest surprise of the exhibition is Isidor Ashbahn's "Landscape." It is quite unbelievable that this master of daring perspectives and prophet of soaring colours could ever have used such tame paints and academic compositions.

Ya'akov Steinhardt, the world-famed creator of atmosphere and sweeping line, is represented with a dull sample of cut-dried expressionism.

Yonah Mach, today a leading personality among the young painters, is shown in the immature "Tower in the Kibbutz," apparently originating from his Paimach period.

Miron Simin's "Self-portrait" is a conventional realistic work, only the palette indicating his present unique conception.

Arikon's two paintings are still far from the splendour of colour which now characterizes his creations.

Three samples of Pesach Litvinovsky's reveal the artist's yearning creative power. "Woman with Cocks" is merely pre-experiment work. "Nazghile Bachar," powerfully influenced by Paul Klee, is conceived, however, with fascinating colours. The "Portrait of Haim Amar," a mature creation of Israel's most challenged portraitist, showing the recovered painter in his early thirties, is not by the least inferior to Litvinovsky's latest works.

Gaby Yvette Sarnat-Thomas, who came to this country a few years ago, is represented by a work still typical of her convictions. "The Fortune Teller" depicted in brisk and decorative curves.

Picasso

The exhibition of prints by Pablo Picasso, also selected from the Museum's permanent exhibits, includes some world-famed masterpieces, among them "Dance," "Venus and Cupid" and "Woman against a Grey Background."

GERSHON WALTER BOX

Representation A Pitfall For Charming Abstractionist

Ruth Horam

RUTH Horam, who is now showing a collection of her works at the gallery operated by Mrs. Hadassah Klatchkin at 32, Frug Street, is a young Israel-born painter who is here on a visit from Paris where her husband is a liaison officer with the Israel Embassy. She studied at St. Martin's School of Art in London, specializing in commercial art, and a few years later, when her husband was posted to Greece, she took up landscape sketching. Now, after a couple of years in Paris (where UNESCO gave her an exhibition), she emerges as a painter of abstracts of much decorative charm.

Her medium is water-colour, apparently strengthened with tinctus of gouache and varnish, and she uses it lightly and with a certain grace. Her colour schemes are nearly always delightfully harmonizing and she has a good sense of pattern; especially attractive are those works in which patches of bright colour are half hidden behind a grid of thin, black lines and those paintings where, from a dense centre of colour, sprays of lines and blobs are thrown upwards across the paper. One can well imagine that she would be an excellent designer of textiles. A few of the paintings have landscape or flowers as subject and as her work gets nearer to representation it takes on a suggestion of kitsch. However, so long as she keeps to pure abstraction, it is most pleasing and one can well understand that at the opening at least 70% of the paintings were snapped up.

While Mrs. Klatchkin's gallery is open daily, it is advisable to telephone before visiting.

Zvi Kaplan

AT the Katz Galleries there is a modest but pleasant exhibition of drawings by Zvi Kaplan. The artist concentrates on street scenes, rendered either in wash or in line or a mixture of both. His work is precise and delicate and he obviously has an eye for architectural structure and detail. He also shows a few watercolours although these two would be better described as drawings with an overlay of watercolour. Included are three or four oils, again street scenes, which are somewhat reminiscent of Utrillo's work and here again one is struck by the painter's sensitive and delicate approach.

E.W.

RUTH HORAM: Composition (Watercolour)
From showing at Klatchkin Gallery, Tel Aviv

WHAT THEY WRITE ABOUT THE JERUSALEM POST WEEKLY

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Vancouver, B.C., Canada.

EVEN THE ESKIMOS

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Mr. G. Abrahamson,
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Under the auspices of the Keren Hayesod—United Israel Appeal, together with the Israel Office, British Zionist Federation.

Italian Jewry's Glorious Hour

By Geoffrey Wigoder

THE JEWS IN THE RENAISSANCE. By Cecil Roth. Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia. 331 pp. $5.50.

THE Renaissance Period in Italy provides an unparalleled setting within which Jews were able to participate in the economic, intellectual and cultural fermen — if not to equal, at least with a degree of freedom almost impossible in contemporary Europe.

The Italian Jewish community is one of the oldest in Europe and until the eighteenth century had continued closely in the mainstream of Jewish history. It was undoubtedly influenced by the problems — and Christian traditions — which characterized the Italian tradition. In the flowering of the Renaissance, the Jews of Italy were able to play a part. They participated in nearly all the movements of Renaissance proportions — as is fully described in Dr. Roth's book. But of all, though this information contributes a significant chapter to European Jewish history, the genius of the Jews in the Renaissance was minor.

It is valuable that we now have a chronicle of the part played by Jews — but this should not lead to an exaggeration of their role. Despite the fact that Renaissance historians have discovered in many of its pioneer features without the Jews, the history of the Renaissance would have been different. Burckhardt's standard book on the Renaissance continues no mention of Jews — either individuals or as a group. Roth is quite correct in the direction of the remark. He points out that in the early Middle Ages, the Jews were generally ahead of European culture, but by the end of the 15th century the Christian world had largely absorbed their contribution. In the 16th century the Jews were overtaxed, partly as a result of the rising importance of Greek studies. The Jews took part in subsequent developments, helped by their linguistic range, cosmopolitan outlook and educational system, but their participation was now essentially individual. Renaissance styles percolated Jewish life until the middle of the 16th century when the Catholic reaction and the introduction of the ghetto system removed the Jews from effective intercourse with their neighbours.

Cultural Assimilation

The Renaissance was a period of cultural assimilation (legal restrictions prevented any more far-reaching assimilation), the extent of which is evidenced in many ways. For example, the Christian Hebraist Johann Reuchlin, when involved in a dispute with the Dominicans, wrote in Hebrew to a Roman Jew requesting him to use his influence with the Pope to secure the withdrawal of the case from Dominican jurisdiction. Or again, there is an entire series of Hanukka lamps bearing as their central design the coats-of-arms of various Cardinals, surmounting by their characteristic hat. Or there is the story of the celebrated rabbi who in the course of a sermon referred enthusiastically to the "Holy Diana". These typical illustrations demonstrate the cultural proximity of the Jewish and non-Jewish cultural worlds. Yet it was a healthy and natural proximity; the Jews made no compromise with their Jewishness and were not driven to heart-searching self-enquiry as of which would they be found to be. They were not Italians of the Mosaic persuasion; they were good Jews within the Italian cultural framework.

The Jews participated in many aspects of the Renaissance. Their most important contributions were probably their transmission of ancient culture through translation (although the major period of this activity preceded the Italian Renaissance), a method to create the atmosphere which precipitated it, and their knowledge of Hebrew. The main linguistic attention was directed to Greek and Latin, but there was a considerable Hebrew component in Hebrew, and the Christian Hebraists owed a great debt to their Jewish instructors. Allied to this is the role played by Hebrew in the Reformation and in the opposition it is interesting to read of the intensive correspondence of Hebrew scholars by Henry VIII and the Pope, in connection with the theological dispute resulting from Henry's determination to have his first marriage annulled, and the fillip this gave to Hebrew studies.

Arts and Crafts

The modern world remembers the Renaissance Period best for its artistic expression. In painting, Jewish participation was slight as Jews could not paint holy images which were an essential element in the training of painters, but there were no impediments to prevent them becoming goldsmiths, metal workers embroiderers, etc.

Jews were not remiss in the dramatic and musical arts. The tradition of Purim plays developed into a more comprehensive approach and there was, for example, a Jewish theatrical company in Mantua which performed regularly at state occasions and also produced Hebrew plays for the Jewish public (showing, incidentally, the remarkable extent to which the average Jew must have been familiar with the language — a fact supported by other sources). In the world of music, there were distinguished Jewish instrumentalists, composers and dancing instructors, and for a brief period (in the later Renaissance) a Music Academy flourished in the Venetian ghetto, giving public performances twice a week. In this connection it is amusing to recall the objections raised at Ferrara to the application of the pagan term "academy" to a Jewish institution until a scholar derived it from *Ked* ("assembly") and *Am* ("Man"); perhaps the Hebrew Language Academy can use this etymology to justify its use of the word.

The story of the general Jewish literary revival is familiar. Apart from works of the translators and the scholars, Italian Renaissance literature was reflected in current Hebrew imitations. The influence of Dante was pervasive. The sonnet became a favourite form of Hebrew poetry (called "Golden Song" because the Hebrew for "gold" has the numerical value of 14, the number of lines in a sonnet).

The main Renaissance Period was followed by a recession but not by obscurantism or reaction. Although ghettoized, the Jews were not cut off from their environment. The achievement of the Renaissance fell short of what might have been and signals, but it is a remarkable story of the Jewish people and their contribution to European culture.

PABLO PICASSO: Woman in an Armchair (Print). From Exhibition of Picasso Prints at the Bezalel National Museum.

Fresh Writing from America

By Mendel Kohansky

THE NOBLE SAVAGE, edited by Paul Weiss, Keith Botsford, Jack Ludwig. No. 1. Published by Meridian Books, Inc. New York. $1.95.

UNDER the striking name of "The Noble Savage" Meridian has published the first issue of a new kind of a quarterly, pocket-book sized, brimful of excellent fiction, reportage, criticism and poetry (very little), by authors ranging from some of the best-known names in American letters to virtual unknowns.

Arthur Miller, who has not written a play in a good number of years, contributes a charming but inconsequential idyll, a story of two lovers on the beach, so happy in their love that they cannot suffer the thought of fish being caught in nets and left on the sand to die.

Herbert Gold, the novelist whose recent "Love and Like" established him as one of the finest prose writers of the new generation, is represented by a semi-serious essay in which he traces the difference between a beatnik and a hipster, and comes up with the startling discovery that beatniks were invented by "Time" and "Life" magazines, and are actually hipsters presented in a manner acceptable to the readers of the above magazines as well as to movie and television viewers. So what's a hipster? Well, like it's a fellow, who stands on a street corner waiting for no one, carries books without reading them, drives fast without going any place, and generally feels cool.

"Just Because"

The veteran reporter Josephine Herbst goes a generation back to the times when young Americans didn't keep cool, to the heady days of the Spanish civil war. Why did she go to Spain, to expose herself to hunger and sudden death from the air? She answers: "Why do you write a book? why do you fall in love? Because." — "The Starched Blue Sky of Spain" is tinged with nostalgia for a time — is it only a quarter of a century ago? — when people still believed. The memoir also contains a picture of Ernest Hemingway in his Madrid hotel room, its large wardrobe stuffed with partridges hams, bacon and eggs, while the other correspondents hungrily inhaled the delicious cooking odours emanating nightly from behind the closed door.

Black Sails

Back in our own era, the novelist Harvey Swados reports in depth on the memorable evening of June 30, 1959, when the earnest, dedicated American Negro, Floyd Patterson, lost his world boxing crown to the easy-going Swede Ingemar Johansson. Here Mr. Swados makes a perceptive observation: Patterson's defeat was received calmly by the Negro population, in sharp contrast to the enthusiasms and despairs generated in the "black belts" by the victories and defeats of Joe Louis some two decades back. The position of the American Negro has changed so greatly in the intervening years that it is no longer necessary for a Negro champion to be a hero to his people. If the Negroes still crave heroes, they may find them in pursuits of a more elevated nature, in the arts, in politics, in the upper reaches of the business world.

Harvey Swados' contention is borne out by the editors of "The Noble Savage" who gave the place of honour to a story by a Negro writer, Ralph Ellison. "And Hickman arrives" is a symbolic tale of a backwoods Negro preacher who adopts a lost white child and made a boy prodigy preacher out of him. The boy was eventually retrieved by his mother and grew up to become a Negro-hating U.S. Senator. In a moment of truth the aged Negro is shocked by the realisation that things went wrong because at the critical point, when the white woman had come to claim her child and he was running away from the police, he grasped for his own safety and sat for the child left in his mother's hands.

Brilliant Newcomer

The story this reviewer enjoyed most was "Confusions: Thoreau in California," by the fine-comer Jack Ludwig, one of the wittiest, most penetrating and refreshing pieces of writing to appear in an American magazine in many a moon. With "Confusions: Thoreau in California" Jack Ludwig joins the brilliant group of young American writers whose concern is the American Jew in his neo-Jewish surroundings. The climax of the story is a hilarious party in a "beat" colony, where the wildly assorted celebrants eat latkes (in August) prepared by the Cree Indian host's Jewish wife, and dance the *Hora* under the guidance of a beautiful Israeli girl brought to the party by her Black Irish boyfriend.

Research Work In Medicine, Biology

A 550-page volume entitled A "Medical and Biological Research in Israel" edited by Moshe Prywes, has just been published in Jerusalem by the Hebrew University and Hadassah. The volume, which deals with research only, is the first attempt to take stock of what has been accomplished in this field and to acquaint scientists abroad with applied or regional studies originally published in Hebrew.

The book is divided into two main parts. The first describes research of a regional and applied nature in the fields of public health and social medicine, plant science in relation to agriculture, animal husbandry, and biological studies as applied in industry. The other deals with fundamental investigations subdivided into sections covering experimental and clinical research in medical disciplines, botany and zoology. In addition, an introductory chapter is included giving the historical background leading up to the research, the conditions under which it was carried out and the organizational set-up for its implementation. The part on applied science has been prepared with the general reader in mind, while the section on theoretical research has been written especially for the expert. Explanatory introductions are appended to certain chapters and each of the 58 chapters in the nine sections are closed with extensive lists of references.

Fourteen Papers' Views of the News

By Sraya Shapiro

ONE DAY IN THE World's Press, mixed with an interpretive and commentary by Wilbur Schramm. Stanford University Press. 1960. 138 pp.

THE usual assertion of journalists (but occasionally even the reader) "the picture of yesterday's world is not substantiated when the same issues of a number of leading newspapers are compared. Wilbur Schramm has carefully produced in faithful English translations and facsimile, the news pages of 24 of the world's "great dailies" of November 2, 1956. This day was chosen deliberately as one "on which the fate of the world was at stake." Israel's remember it as the fourth day of the Sinai Campaign; Hungary was in the throes of a revolution; and the U.N. held an urgent meeting to discuss the volatile situation.

People have an inherent right to be informed of the true facts at all times. But most newspapers gave false versions of the important issues on November 2, 1956. Others were simply misinformed, because news by the information reporters, stared out, and there was no way of getting news out of Hungary on that particular day.

Limited Freedom

Where the newspaper is owned by the State, or a Party, the freedom of the press has very definite limitations. "Pravda," for example, devoted six inches to the events in Hungary, while the developments in Sinai took up 241 inches. Even "La France," in far-off Buenos Aires, gave over 13 per cent of its non-advertising space to Suez and 4.6 per cent to Hungary. Of the 14 papers in this volume, only the Swedish "Dagens Nyheter" had more on Hungary than on Suez, but mainly because its staff photographer was successful in transferring exclusive photographs from Budapest.

But on the whole, the world press gave little real information on what was happening either in Hungary or in Sinai. The "New York Times" attempted impartiality by placing Homer Bigart's dispatch from Tel Aviv on the fighting in Sinai in an adjacent column to Cuspet Carothers' Cairo report that Egypt had broken off relations with Britain and France. The common headline over both was "Egyptian Road is Reported Means Wars Fight to Finish." The same show of impartiality shone, strangely enough, from one of the belligerents. In the "Times" of London the cables from Cairo and Tel Aviv were "buried" at the bottom of the page.

Editorializing the News

"Pravda" gave no real news of the events in the Middle East on its front page, except reports on the visit of Syria's President Shukry Kuwatly to Moscow. Instead it printed articles titled "Hands Off Egypt" and "Stop at Once Armed Aggression Against Egypt," both with exclamation marks. "Le Monde," in Paris, mentioned far down the page that the Israelis had encircled the Gaza strip, but the whole page is devoted to the Franco-British action in Egypt. The editorial concerns Hungary.

"Tribuna Ludu," in Warsaw, was mainly concerned with Hungary. The paper reported from Hungarian sources that new Soviet army units had entered the field. "A clash of various forces is taking place within the revolutionary movement. Certain groups within the movement make demands that aim at the very foundations of the socialist structure." "A number of workers' organizers became victims of cruel lynching." The "Frankfurter Allgemeine," on the other hand, assured its readers that "The escape of the Russians in the Soviet zone offices are making every effort to stop the world from turning. But their efforts to hush up the Hungarian revolution, have failed." It reported from Budapest that "On Republic Square (in Budapest) security policemen, who had shot at the people during the fighting, were publicly executed."

"Ruhr Prawo," in Prague, more in keeping with "Pravda" fails to note the Hungarian events at all. "Hands off Egypt" is the main headline. "Egypt's heroic struggle" the main news. What is more surprising is that "Rude Pravo," in Belgrade — practically on Hungary's border — relegated all news from Budapest to the 12th page. Page one is devoted to Suez, and Nasser's speech is prominently headlined "Egypt chose road of honour and dignity."

But what is to be made of the "Times of India," in Bombay, which completely ignored the Hungarian affair? There is no censorship in India, but, of course, is much closer to Bombay than Budapest. But the "Times of India" purports to be an independent paper with a sober view of world affairs. It seems that political trends influence newspaper editors more than facts.

Strange Combinations

Cairo's "Al-Ahram" printed the Egyptian official communique to the effect that one-fourth of Israel's planes had been destroyed. A "Special Correspondent" wrote from London that speaking on the B.B.C., General Charles Keightly (Commander of the Anglo-French forces during the Suez campaign) paid tribute to the heroism of the Egyptian air forces. From Jerusalem came a report that Israel had issued a communique about Egyptian commandos operating in Israel territory having caused "some damage." At the bottom of page two, a two-column headline announced that "Hungary says she will call Warsaw pact." A short-lived "Soviet Aid" following, was not even a report from Budapest saying that Soviet forces were withdrawing on the Hungarian request.")

Lack of Initiative

The politician controlling the papers is not, however, the only person responsible for giving the reader a warped picture of the world in which we live. The reporter looking for "facts only" is also to blame. Too often "facts" are merely statements issued by persons who pursue a definite line. "La Prensa," in Buenos Aires, for example, devote, in its entire first page to UPI dispatches, in an effort to give an overall picture of the events in Suez and Hungary. From Cairo, UPI sent the text of the official communique on Anglo-French bombing; another official communique that a ship was sunk in the Suez Canal; an official announcement of the seizure of British and French petroleum industries in Egypt. From New Delhi: an official protest from Nehru to Britain. Official communiques are given front Paris, Nicosia, London, Jerusalem.

The reports were not all false; their sketchiness was, perhaps, the main cause of misrepresentation of facts. By dint of standardization of modern reporting "technique" reporters have stopped describing events. The time has already come for conscientious reporters to re-examine their work.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew ...

TOWARDS the end of 1956 a packet containing two foolscap copybooks and a few loose sheets arrived here from the U.S.S.R. These were the poems written by a man thought to have perished in a Soviet labour camp almost 30 years ago.

Haim Lensky, born in Lithuania in 1900, crossed the border into Russia as a youth to join his father. Soon he was arrested and sentenced to five years' exile in Siberia for counter-revolutionary activities — writing Hebrew poetry. He was duly released and arrested again, this time to disappear for ever.

His cover Nehar Halaiad (הנהר הזה הלאה) (Beyond the River Lethe) Am Oved, Tel Aviv, ed. by B. Grodzensky, 200 pp.) is a volume of poetry including most of the 121 poems contained in the packet, written between 1925 and 1940.

Lensky proves to be a most irrepressible poet. Although shut up in a prison, he writes beautiful nature poems, describing the breadth of a field, the blue of the sky, the grace of a tree, as if he were the freest of men. Never does he use his poems to complain or bewail his lot, because he "needs" them to sing the song of life.

An important place in Lensky's poetry is occupied by songs of his home-town. An intense longing and tender, warm and sad love for the town of his childhood, so irretrievably lost, is expressed in innumerable ways.

His love poems, bearing the collective title "she said 'no'," are half melancholic, half mocking, somewhat reminiscent of Heine. His political poems are forceful, very bitter denunciations. "Crescendo" (p. 193) is an example in which the content is perfectly matched to the form. Starting off with slow, sad, heavy monotony, it works up towards the final storm and deluge with strong outbursts of rhyme and rhythm.

The volume includes a foreword by the editor, an introduction by A. Kariv and accounts by friends of several meetings with the poet in Vilna and Russia, in freedom and in exile.

◆◆◆

A TEACHER who could tell a story in a delightful, unpretentious manner must have been a joy to his pupils. Such was Pinkas Cohen, a volume of whose stories has just been published: Tsemed Shamishha, הצמד שה (The Captive Team, Masada, Tel Aviv, 178 pp.).

Pinkas Cohen taught for 40 years in the Reali School, Haifa, but had many other interests, chief among them hiking (he founded the "Mesholtetim" hiker's group) and a devotion to Israel fauna (he established the zoological garden on Mt. Carmel). These hobbies serve as subjects for some of the stories in this collection. The other, longer stories, revolve around childhood memories and are by far the best.

In rich, almost pedantic, Hebrew, in a very leisurely, but by no means long-winded style, Mr. Cohen reminisces about the beginnings of settlement in Northern Palestine. One example of the author's charm is "Avnei Koshal." It is the tale of lost childhood love and contains a lovely passage recalling how he used to throw stones at a rock just for the satisfaction of hearing the resounding whack burst and die. And how he hoped that his girl-love would hear it too.

On their hikes the "Meshotetim" passed many Bedouin encampments and a few of these meetings are described here. The Bedouin phraseology, their roundabout way of speaking, are perfectly caught and transcribed.

M.A.

... and English

HODDER'S (Hodder & Stoughton) are now publishing paperbacks at 6s. 6d. in the American style of layout, with glossy and alluring, though never even remotely sexy pictures. Most of them are reprints of best-sellers some elderly. We have so far seen The Tall Ia New York by John Cressy, the new Edgar Wallace. Except for one lurid and quite unnecessary strip-tease scene this is a hair-raising story of kidnapping in New York, suitable for [illegible].

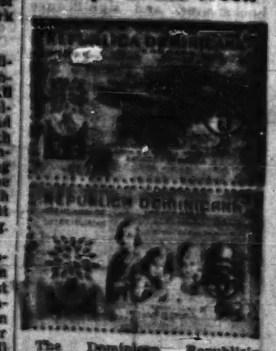
◆◆◆

THERE is a healthy smalltown novel about provincial newspaper men, All Over the Town by R. F. Delderfield, the man who had such fabulous success with numerous plays. It is a genuine, humbling story, giving the background and the more or less decent English characters very well, but it is slow-moving and too long.

◆◆◆

THEN there is The Sleeping Partner by Winston Graham, his last book but one, a very good entertainment indeed. It is told in the first person by a radar engineer who has a small factory and an unfaithful wife. The mystery is on several levels, so to speak, but it adds to the suspense which is mainly brought about by normal conflicts. It is very well told, the characters are far from types, there is a sensible plot, the narrative runs along swiftly, and the conversations between sophisticated people are very good. There is a scientist dying of leukaemia who says to the narrator and protagonist, an agnostic: "Man ... is a worshipping animal. Wherever he's existed there are the remains of some sort of worship. That's not a pious conclusion. It's an observed fact... (This is what's) behind the extraordinary adulation of royalty, it's behind the mobbing of filmstars ... [illegible]

Stamps of the Week



The Dominican Republic's World Refugee Year stamps depict that country's own effort on behalf of Jewish refugees from Europe. At the Evian Conference in 1938, the Dominican Republic offered to accept up to 100,000 Jewish refugees, and the then President Generalissimo Trujillo donated his 26,000 acre private farm in Sosua, which a settlement was established in 1940 by the Dominican Republic Settlement Association Inc. (DORSA).

The upper stamp shows part of the thriving settlement, whose dairy and meat products are of the highest quality. The lower stamp shows the smiling faces of the children born in the settlement.

Publications Received

HAPARDESS HAMASHBIR VEHAMASHLA ve-mvam ztyyo (On the Grave of Mendelsohn and Kafkaism) by Mikhel Tsevion. Yavneh. 272pp.

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Statistics and Scientific Studies Revealing

Israelis Eating Enough and Better

By TUVIAH ARIDA

THAT statistical fact(s) "the average Israeli" is eating much more than he was ten years ago.

This is the tentative conclusion from the annual Food Balance Sheets of the Central Bureau of Statistics. They show how much of each kind of food entered the nation's retail stores and institutions. Basing themselves on the nutritional content of each food, they then arrive at the gross per capita consumption of basic nutrients. To obtain the actual consumption, one must then deduct the waste at the grocer's and in the consumer's kitchen. Nutrition experts assume that 15 per cent is a fair average for such waste — higher in the case of some vitamins, lower for calories.

On this assumption, with regard to most of the nutrients, the net per capita increase in Israel in 1957/58 — about 2,560 calories, 80 grams of protein and 0.8 grams of calcium a day are representative figures — attains or exceeds the quota recommended by nutrition authorities.

Balance Sheet Criteria

The validity of the Balance Sheets as criteria of nutrition habits, even without regard to distribution among the various communities and income groups, is open to question on several counts. In the early fifties, for instance, meat was so scarce and bread subsidized so heavily that it paid to raise chickens on it, and some of the deliveries listed in the Balance Sheets undoubtedly found their way to chicken coops, so that actual bread consumption must have been lower than shown. On the other hand, the consumption of meat must have been higher than shown in the Balance Sheets, which could not include what was sold through the black market.

However, while we may not know accurately just what is the proportion of grain this proportion is not likely to vary unduly from year to year. Any changes in deliveries to the stores may therefore be interpreted as at least reflecting parallel changes in net consumption.

By this criterion, there have been few very pronounced changes in food consumption in Israel since its inception. For instance, while the figures for 1957/58 are higher than those for 1949/50, the figures for 1952/54 happen to be, on the whole, even higher. With regard to a number of nutrients no definite long-range trend can be established at all.

Basic Flour Products

One of the reasons for this is that in the austerity years Israelis ate a higher proportion of flour products which, in addition to their protein and caloric value, are enriched with valuable calcium and riboflavin. Another reason is that the pronounced annual differences in fruit and vegetable crops make for marked year-to-year fluctuations in the consumption of vitamins and minerals which tend to obscure any long-range trend.

However, there has been an improvement in the nutritional quality of the food intake is one highly significant respect: animal protein. Deliveries of these to the retail stores have gone up markedly: in 1957/58 the average Israeli was provided with somewhat more milk, many more eggs and 142 per cent more meat — but one-third less fish — than in 1949/50. The supply of pulses and seeds, yielding mainly proteins, minerals and B-complex vitamins, was 46 per cent higher.

Another development was less welcomed by nutritionists: as the standard of living went up, there was a switch from cheaper to more expensive calorie sources: deliveries of cereals and potatoes went down markedly between 1949/50 and 1957/58, while the supply of sugar rose by 48 per cent. This was a switch from foods containing palatable proteins and vitamins to so-called "empty calories" devoid of other nutritional value.

Reflect Trend

All these changes reflect the trend in most other countries of the world, where FAO statistics show a more or less steady rise in the consumption of fruit, meat, eggs, cheese and sugar and a decline in the consumption of fish, potatoes and grain.

More reliable statistics, establishing actual consumption in a less roundabout manner than the figures of deliveries to retail stores and institutions, are now being gathered as well. One study in progress, by the Nutrition Department of the Ministry of Education and Culture, is based on a Central Bureau of Statistics survey of 1956/57 of consumption habits among 7,000 urban and semi-urban wage-earning families. Another study, designed in supplement the first, was financed by UNICEF from the summer of 1959 until the winter of 1960 among 2,000 families in 40 representative villages. Here the Ministry of Education gauged food consumption and the Ministry of Health checked the nutritional status of the most susceptible portion of the sample, i.e. mothers and infants, with the help of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School. When these studies are published, they are expected to add a good deal to our knowledge of how well we are eating.

Our illustration shows, left to right: Hasher's "Pearl of the Orient," a utility wool sheath dress with short bolero, contrasting down the back. Front interest of Yvonnette embroidery with droplet tassels. Dina's pink, white and blue floral nylon bikini, with matching beach jacket. Klasit's "Majorca" the orange shantung on the right and darker collar of the beige coat matching the jersey sheath.

Rotary's Triple Feature Fashion Show

By Shanit Benlevie

SWIMWEAR by Diva, jersey creations by Klasit and new Maskit models were presented in a programme packed with colour and interest, at a fashion show at the annual conference of the Rotary Clubs of Israel at the Accadia Hotel last week.

Diva showed the most inventiveness and originality with their collection of 1961 beachwear. Swimsuits with matching skirts, coats, hats and parasols were presented to the Averbuch audience who responded very favourably to the extremely wearable ensembles. The Diva collection will undoubtedly sell well both at home and abroad, as both local and foreign tastes were catered for, the latter with the modest covered-up look. Many outfits included elaborate jackets with huge balloon sleeves while others, influenced by the gamin requirements of St. Tropez and other currently fashionable beaches, featured simple shift-type blouses. A wide range of materials included nylon, cotton, Lurex woven with lastex, and pure silk.

The silk suit proved very successful. Its colour was graduated from light gold at the top through autumnal tints to dark brown. "Savyon," a floral lastex swimsuit with matching hip-length cape was noteworthy and among those drawing the heaviest applause was a sprightly suit in a bold pattern of red, white and black, with a black blouse jacket and a large black straw hat.

Fresh from the World Trade Fair in New York's Coliseum, Klasit's collection of knitwear for the 1960 Winter season was modelled by Lea Schwartz, one of the lucky ladies managing who presented the collection in America.

As we have come to expect of Israel knitwear the finish was faultless and the detailing superb. Extremely useful for travelling, as they are practically uncrushable and crease-resistant, the Klasit cocktail dresses, sportswear, and frocks for day or evening wear will undoubtedly be included in the luggage of many of the women who travel abroad this year and this form of personal advertising is sure to bring in many export orders, as it has done in the past.

The highlight of the collection, shown in our illustration, was "Majorca," an orange jersey sheath with a knitted beige coat.

Outstanding among the evening wear presented was a purple and gold lurex thread dress in jersey, draped at the front and accented by a pale lilac jersey rose at the hip. Among the stole outfits we noted "Don Voyage," a skirt and three-quarter length coat in fine white and grey herringbone wool with a green sweater and a green leather belt.

Maskit showed a number of new items, many of them made up in fabrics designed by Marcel Janco, the painter, and others woven in subtle colours and finished with a silky sheen like American polished cotton.

Janco's designs were amusing abstracts, relying on drag brush effects and daring colour combinations. Ceramic beads were often used as accessories, their colours carefully chosen to match the fabrics.

New to Maskit was the "To the Beach" outfit comprising skirt, shorts, blouse and hat in matching colours. Another ensemble was a bow-necked shirt in a gold design of black, yellow and white worn with a cotton hand-crocheted blouse and a matching parasol.

"Delilah," a silk-finished blue cotton blouse featuring a scoop neck, was worn with a full skirt whose six-inch wide stripes were of tan, blue and mustard.

The shoes were all shapes, high, medium and flat, all by Mera and all excellent.

Ort Students Annual Show

Full length evening gown in gold duchesse satin. Both the bolero and skirt have bead embroidery in blue tones with a gold thread running through. Made by students at the Tel Aviv Ort School. On right a junior miss blouse and skirt in white cotton and calico. The fashionable "Tova tunika" as made in a combination of the two fabrics. Ramat Gan Ort students made this outfit.

THE annual fashion show of dresses made by Ort students was held this year on the plaza in front of the new Ort Technical High School at Yad Eliahu, on Monday afternoon. A large platform set up outdoors under arc-lights, served as an excellent runway for the show. More than 700 guests attended.

Fifty-seven dresses made by students of the Seminar for the Fashion Trades and the Ort Vocational High Schools for dressmaking, in Tel Aviv, Ramat Gan, Bnei Brak, Ramle and Jaffa, were modelled mostly by the students themselves. The show included children's wear, which was modelled by youngsters, informal dresses for home and streetwear, cocktail and evening gowns.

Jet and bead embroidery, richly worked with gold and silver thread and cord was featured on the evening gowns. These were specially ordered by the Women's American Ort and will be shown to the chapters of the organization from coast to coast.

Students of the Tel Aviv and Ramat Gan schools did the embroidery. Hand pointed skirts and blouses were made by students of the handicrafts course at the Ramat Gan School.

The show, which indicated a high level of workmanship and taste, is organized annually by the Women's Israel Ort.

Mrs. H. Oteiffi, supervisor of the Girl's School, was in charge of the production and coordination. Mrs. M. Horn, President of the organization, stressed the importance of letting the girls exhibit their own achievements.

Lamb for Western Tastes

By Molly Bar-David

OF all the innumerable delectable dishes which were placed before me at the Sharon Hotel recently, the prize went to the delightfully surprising Roast Lamb we had at dinner. The lamb took precedence even over my interest in Marlene Dietrich coming down into the dining room. I did not then ask the Chef for an analysis of his dish, but certainly a white bouquet of herbs had gone into the [illegible]. I'll guess only at fifty of the following herbs and spices which blend so beautifully with lamb: allspice, aniseed, basil, cinnamon (you! try it!), cayenne, celery, dill, coriander, garlic, juniper, mace, marjoram, mint, onion, pepper, rosemary, sesame, thyme. Naturally all these herbs would not be used together, but I have gone through the alphabet of spices to show you the variety of flavouring that not only covers but transforms and enhances the taste of lamb or mutton (when not wisely seeked) to make it a divine dish.

Most people overcook lamb. It is best on the pink side, for grilling or oven roasting, but cook it more well done for pot roasting. For the more tender cuts of lamb (leg, shoulder) you need about an hour per lb. roasting time, and for the Crown Roast (a delicate combination of lamb chops, with the bones cut to look like ornamental candlesticks) 20 minutes more per lb. for uncovered roasting.

Rolled Ribbon of Lamb Pot Roast

1½ lbs. boned breast of lamb, 250 grams ground meat, pinch of rosemary, 1 clove garlic, minced, salt and pepper to taste, 2 tbsps. oil, ½ cup white wine or apple cider.

Spread the lamb with ground meat and seasonings; roll and fasten with skewers or tie with a string. Heat oil in a deep heavy pan and when very hot, brown meat on all sides over a low heat. Add wine or cider, cover tightly and bake at 350F until tender (about 2 hours).

Leg of Lamb Oven Roast

Fortunately in this country we still get the leg of lamb unskewed.

3½ to 5 lbs leg of lamb, 4 cloves garlic, ½ tsp. thyme, leaves of 1 sprig of mint, 2 tbsps. jelly (mint or cranberry are best), ½ cup white wine.

Make gashes in the meat and insert slivers of garlic. Crush mint and mix with thyme and rub into the surface of the meat. Place the joint, fat side up, in a rack in an open roasting pan and roast 1½ to 2 hours, depending if you want it rather rare or well done. During the last half hour of cooking smear with the jelly mixed with the wine. This gives it a glaze and adds fine flavour to the gravy.

Broiled Lamb Chops

Heat a heavy frying pan; rub with a piece of fat from the meat. Place chops (1 to 2 centimetres thick) in hot pan. Cook over moderate heat until bottom are brown. Turn only once.

Kebab-Kebab

One gets this in every Oriental restaurant but everyone differently prepared from the following:

1½ kilos boneless shoulder of lamb cut into 2 centimetre cubes, 3 cups milk, black pepper, 30 small onions, 6 or 8 green peppers, cut into strips, 1 cup tomato sauce, 1 tbsps. sugar, dash of Worcestershire Sauce.

Marinade:

½ tsp. thyme, 2 cloves garlic, slivered, ½ tsp. chopped mint, ½ cup oil, juice of 2 lemons, ½ cup honey, ½ cup red wine.

Season meat with salt and pepper; cover with marinade and refrigerate overnight. Drain meat but save the marinade. Skewer meat cubes, alternating with onions and green peppers. Broil meat and vegetables until tender (about 15 minutes) turning often. Pour marinade in pot, add tomato sauce, sugar, simmering sauce. Simmer while meat broils. Serve the sauce with the meat.

Armenian Braised Lamb

3 kilo lamb shanks, 3 cloves garlic, minced, 1 tbsps. flour, salt and pepper, pinch of thyme, 2 tbsps. crushed dried tomato, 2 tbsps. oil, 1 cup sliced mushrooms, 2 diced potatoes.

Rub meat with chopped garlic. Combine flour with seasonings and roll meat in this. Heat fat in heavy pan; brown meat over medium heat in hot fat. Add mushrooms and tomatoes and cover tightly. Bake in a moderate oven (350F) for about 2 hours. This is served with fine boil pilaf hermale.

Kebab

1 kilo ground lamb, 2 cloves garlic, minced, 2 eggs, 1 cup fine matza (optional), 2 cups chopped parsley, 2 tbsps. salt

Mix all ingredients. Mould mixture around 6 skewers in elbow shapes. Brush meat with oil and grill carefully over charcoal so as to cook inside, basting with oil during cooking.

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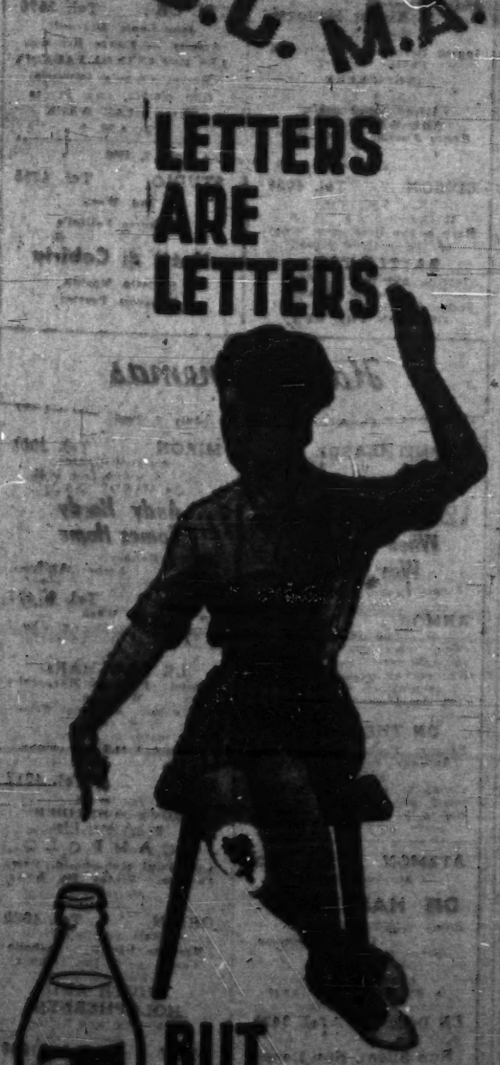

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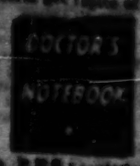
Defence Against Fats

By Dr. Elisha Yaron

SCATTERED throughout the body is a network of cells called the reticular system of R.E.S., which is the natural line of defence against bacteria from without and the first line of defence against fats from within the body itself. If bacteria get into the skin or into the blood stream, they are attacked and [illegible] by the surrounding cells which multiply, increasing body resistance [illegible] In addition to [illegible] fighting invaders, the R.E.S. cells are the scavengers of the body. Another function is making anti-bodies to combat or neutralize diseases.

More attention has been paid to these cells in recent years for they seem not only to hold the secret of the body's resistance to disease, but are in some way linked to the tolerance of cancer. Several investigators felt that if R.E.S. cells could be made to recognize cancer cells, for the invaders that they are, then they would destroy them at the very start. Amongst the different groups of cells that make up the R.E.S. there, in the liver, the so-called Kupffer cells, are among the most important and it has been suggested that they may play a part in the metabolism of cholesterol, in addition to their other duties. At a recent meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology held in Chicago, Dr. Di Luzio of the University of Tennessee reported on his studies of R.E.S. cells.

Rats were fed for two weeks on a diet which gave them



atherosclerosis and then fed on an emulsion of olive oil for a brief period. Under such conditions, normal, healthy cells would have absorbed large quantities of cholesterol. Dr. Di Luzio found that injections of cortisone, a steroid hormone produced by the adrenal glands, in this case, in the form of the very rare drug Kendall, led to the loss of cholesterol by the R.E.S. cells, which were shown to have taken up the cholesterol from the blood stream. The activated R.E.S. cells removed the cholesterol from the blood twice as quickly as cells in an untreated animal.

According to Dr. Lazio, a major factor in the high cholesterol content of tissues and blood in individuals eating too much fat, is the functional state of the R.E.S. cells, particularly the Kupffer cells of the liver. As long as these are in good condition the cholesterol in the body can be kept down. When they are out of gear, then the cholesterol level shoots up. How to keep the Kupffer cells in good condition is a problem the scientists have yet to answer.

Original Medicaments

Jerusalem Post Reporter

WITH the grave increase in the cases of accidental poisoning due to the use of highly toxic farm sprays in the home, a disinfectant for fruit and vegetables called "Quadrocept" has been put on the market by a Jerusalem pharmaceutical factory. The manufacturers say that the product is odourless and tasteless, and that after the edibles are soaked in water with a drop of "Quadrocept" added, no further washing is needed.

This and other seasonal products made by the Teva firm were shown to the press at a tour of the Bayit Vegan factory recently. Large multi-purpose stainless-steel machines handling diminutive phials, filled the various departments of the factory, some rooms looking more like operating theatres. From a staff of four, 22 years ago when the factory was founded, Teva now employs 130, and when urgent orders had to be filled during the past year extra shifts were put on and the staff numbered 200.

The factory now produces many original medicaments, a number of these the result of the company's own research, some in cooperation with leading local scientific institutions and others under licence with foreign pharmaceutical concerns. The original choice of Jerusalem for the location of the factory a quarter of a century ago was made because of the close proximity with the country's scientific institutions, members of the management declared.

The factory produces more than 30 basic drug-substances, it was stated. As to the popular type of preparations now in season, the press were shown a sample selection which included: A repellant against the bites of flies, mosquitoes and candiru, called "Compeller Cream" and a stick of deodorant which acts as an anti-perspirant but, it was said, does not clog the pores; it is called "Aluplex." For sunworshippers there is "Contralux" a light protective cream with the declared twin purpose of enhancing the benefit of the sun's rays and protecting the body from sunburn. "Hyarom" for rinsing and cleansing the mouth was said to have a "good taste and produce a refreshing feeling." "Travamin" tablets are intended to prevent "motion sickness," whether it be for fortunate ones aboard ship, or the less so, aboard buses.

The tour ended in the factory's main office where an official certificate was displayed stating that in 1959 the factory's exports totalled $272,000.

I wish to inform my esteemed clients that my Fashion Salon will be closed from August 15 to October 6, 1960, owing to my visit to Rome, Paris and London Fashion shows.
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Reversing the Formula

ARNOLD Bennett, it is related, used to go around with a five-pound note in his pocket. This was designated for the first person whom he should come across regarding one of his books. The money was still there at his death.

There is something pathetic in this story of an author in search of a reader; but even more tragic is the author who knows he has failed, who has seen from afar the light of inspiration only to have it constantly elude him like a will-o'-the-wisp.

The interview with Dov Kimche broadcast in last Friday's literary feature was a deeply moving human document. It provided a fleeting moment of truth — one of those rare occasions when mask is put aside and the conventional civilities that clank everyday life are stripped away. We were left with a glimpse of reality which proved discomforting. This was the reverse of the customary radio formula — platitude and longitude.

Mr. Kimche has achieved a reputation as a writer of stories, long and short. He has lived in the country for over half-a-century, and his work, like that of many of his contemporaries, is steeped in the struggles of the pioneering period. Now, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, he was asked to summarise his creative work.

He spoke simply and with a modesty that is rare in this country. He told of his early days in Palestine and the exhilarating spirit that pervaded. Then turning to his own writing, he confessed. "All my life I have wanted to write one good story but I still have not written it. I have published twelve volumes of stories — but now when I go back to them, I can scarcely read them. They strike me as so weak".

Sights Set High

His sights are set high. His heroes are Tolstoi, Chekhov and Maupassant but he realises how far short he has fallen — "I remain a labourer in the field of creative writing". And he added the touching confession, "The desire to be creative is a punishment from heaven. The suffering is tremendous. For twenty-two years I have published nothing. I have wanted to write the book — one good story. But it doesn't come". This humble and frank self-evaluation ended with a note of hope — that he had not despaired of his dream.

The words of Dov Kimche were a refreshing contrast to the over-self-confident analyses of creativity which we hear from time to time. Such openness is rare and left the listener hoping that his dream could still be fulfilled.

The series, "Times Were the Days", presented by Amos Ettinger, turned its attention the other night to the class of '25 in the Rix Hayyim yeshivah in Jerusalem. A group of "old boys" got together for a special reunion and spent the time chewing over reminiscences. The various participants had nearly all achieved respectable positions in public life — but their coming together evidently provided some sort of release.

In the United States, class reunions are an excuse to revert to schoolday high jinks and for the average middle-aged career-man to surrender himself to his natural adolescent tendencies which he is trying to keep under control in the rest of his life. The positive reunion was not dissimilar — although in this case some of the extraversion was probably put on for the sake of the radio. But in any case the ex-yeshivah-buchers exchanged countless anecdotes (some of them esoteric), sang songs and recalled — and almost re-created — the classroom atmosphere. It was rather like an Ashkenazi "Scheherezade" programme with brandy instead of arak and Russian tea instead of the *Anise*. And there was such an undertone of talking by the participants in the background that it sounded just like a synagogue.

They remembered vividly the good old days in the Rix Hayyim Alma Mater — the pranks they played on the rabbis, the problem of getting to football matches on the Sabbath, the attitude (or lack of attitude) towards the other sex, and so on. It was lively, of limited interest to the uninitiated, and remarkably similar to the life in a yeshivah anywhere today. I had hoped for something more adult — a more serious consideration of life and its problems in the religious

Radio Review

centre of Jerusalem in the early 1930's as well as a survey of the fascinating question — what has happened to the positive graduates of 25 years ago, how many have remained in or attached to the religious sector and how many have gone over to the secular camp. On the chatty plane of gossip, the broadcast was quite amusing — but it could have been more significant.

Was It Necessary?

There was a news bulletin over Kol Israel to the effect that the Oral Law Conference would be held at the end of August. Distinguished scholars would participate and the conference would discuss the intensity (caution) Nasikim.

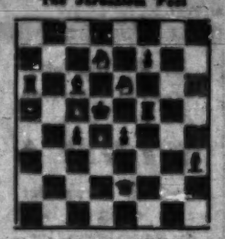
A certain section of the population is doubtless interested in this item, and it was for that reason a legitimate bulletin. But it was quite wrong to broadcast it in the news bulletin on Saturday morning at 8.30 a.m. The audience for whom it is intended is not listening at that time — out of principle — and the news value is not so urgent that the bulletin could not have been held over until after the end of the Sabbath.

AUDIO

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Heinz Maria Eifler's "Tears and Death of Christoph Ruhe" (tonight at 8); Mozart Act Trio and Rondo quintet (tonight at 9.15); U.S. Independence Day programme (Sun. at 7.40); The Lie Detector (Tues. at 4.30); Mahler centenary concert (Tues. at 9.15); Joyce Cary feature (Weds. at 7.45); "Irene La Rouse," musical comedy (Thurs. at 8); "On Vegetarians and Naturalists" (Thurs. at 9.30).

Chess

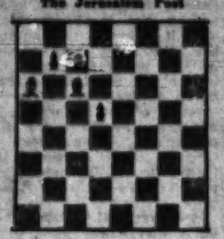
Problem No. 1348
G. Bakos, Hungary
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



K48; Qe2; Ba6, Bbl, Nb3; Kb7, Kb6; Pc4, d4. (9)
K4b; Rf8; Ba1, Be5; Kh8; Pc4, e4, g4, f7. (9)
White mates in two (No. 1348)

Friday, July 1st, 1960

Problem No. 1349
S.J.P.A. Selfberger, Holland
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



K42; Ba5, Bg2 (2)
Kc6; Bc7, Kh4, Bb4; Pb7, c7, g5. (7)
Helpmate in two (H.2a)

SOLUTIONS, Problem No. 1345 (Savir-Silbermann): 1.Qa5! granting a third flight. Many close tries. Problem No. 1346 (Maki): 1.Bd1 Bb2 2.Re3 or 1.Ke6 g6e. A sharp-pointed idea well executed.

SOLVING CONTEST (Problems 1332-1340). Maximum: 2-4-2-5-5-5-5-4-7/3. Hall, Finegrad, Ruppin: 39. Savir-Silbermann: 37-0-4-4/31. Balfour, Grunfeld: 14; Spitzer 10; Bar-Sfir (Beersheba): 2.

Notes & Remarks, No. 1331: Our apologies to the composer for the omission of the BP p2. No. 1332: A joke that puzzled everybody. All solvers credited with two points. No. 1339: 1.Qe3? Be5! No. 1340: 1.B-b4? Kd5! Kb6 or 2.Kb4+ Kc2. Solutions to J. Goldschmidt, "Bet Maon," Rishon Lezion.

AWARD OF COMPOSING JOURNEY (two moves 1339/II) to 1st prize A1 Hamilcomer 2497 by G.H. Drost, Holland; 2nd—A.H. 1484 by Uri Avner, Ramat Gan; 3rd—A.H. 1497 by L. Szwedowski, Poland. Honourable Mentions: 1st—A.H. 1475 by A. Trusowski, Poland; 2nd—A.H. 1483 by G. Skarbnik, Tel Aviv; 3rd—Hatzofe 78 by A. Silberman, Argentine; 4th—Shapirowitsch 139 by L. Polgar, Hatzofe; 5th Hatzofe 84 by M. Gefenbuch, Jerusalem; 6th—A.H. 1488 by A. Hirshenson & J. Grosman, Jerusalem; 2nd—A.H. 1492 by L.C. Willemsens, Holland; 3rd — A.H. 1485 by S. Skarbnik; 4th — The Jerusalem Post 1507 by S. Popov, Bulgaria.

ALBANIAN CHAMPIONSHIP 1959
Game No. 822
King's Gambit

V. Omari	L. Ruc
1.e4 e5 2.f4 Bc4 3.Kf2 d5 4.c3 Kf5 5.d4 c:d 6. c:d Bb4 7.Kb3 0-0 8.Bd3 Kh6 9.Bc4 Ba5 10.Be2 Re8 11.Qd2 Kh4! 12.B:h4 Q:h4 13.Kb4 K1:e4 14.B:h7+ K:h7 15.Re1 Nf6 16.Qd3+ g6 17.0-0 f5 18.Rf3 Rb8 19.Rf2 K:e5! 20.d:e5 d4 21.Rd2 Q:e7+ Kb6 22.Rd7 Qb4 23.Kb3 Qa3+ 24.Kb2 Qb4+ 25.Kb3 Qa3+ 26.Kb2 Qb4+ 27.Kb3 Qa3+ 28.Kb2 c6Q White resigns.

The Madras Championship was again won by M. Aaron, with a 100% score of 11 points. His nearest rival was 2½ points behind. The winner's game against V. Sharaman came to the following position:

White (Sharaman): Kh2; Qf3; Re1, Rf1; Ba5; Nc3, Pa2, b3, c2, g3, h3.
Black (Aaron): Kg8; Qd5; Rd8; Bf8; Nc6; Pa6, 97, c5, d4, f5, g6, h7.

Black continued 24...B:c3 25. d:c Q:b3! 26.a:b3 Rd8+ 27. Ke2 K1:c4+ 28.Kf3 Rf8#.

RUMANIAN CHAMPIONSHIP 1959
Game No. 823
King's Indian Defence

M. Bulacu	V. Closeiliou
1.d4 Kf6 2.c4 g6 3.Kc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.f3 0-0 6.Be3 e5 7. Be2 Re8 8.Qd2 a6 9.0-0-0 Qe7 10.Kb1 b5 11.K1a1 c:d 12.B:d4 Be6 13.K1b3 Qe7 14.e5 B:b3 15.a:b3 d:e 16.f:e3 Re8 17.e5 K1d7 18.Rd6 Qb7 19.Bg5 a5 20.Rhe1 a4 21.a:b4 K1:b4! 22.a:b4 a:b 23.g:h3 K7:e5 24.R:e5 R:e5 25.Re1 Re8 26.R:e8+ B:e8 27.Qe1 Qa6 28.Qe4 Qa1+ 29.Kc2 Qa4+ 30.Kb1 Qa1+ White resigns.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

FORCING AN ENTRY

S. KQ1065
H. 1084
D. B89
C. 54

S. A732 — S. J98
H. 6 — H. KJ9
D. AQ974 — D. 1063
C. Q76 — C. 103
S.
H. AQ72
D. K2
C. AKJ982

Here is an interesting hand from an American tournament. The bidding was:

East	South	West	North
—	1C	1D	—
1H	2C	—	3S
—	3D	—	—

West opened the ace of spades and shifted to his singleton heart; dummy played low, and South overtook East's king with the ace. The play of the ace of spades was no doubt rather unorthodox; but it later turned out that it did not affect the course of the play.

Declarer cashed the ace and king of trumps and laid down the heart queen; West let go a spade, but the next trump put him squarely into the lead.

Whether he liked it or not, West now had to tackle diamonds. He played the ace; but declarer had a surprise in store for him and tossed away the king!

This beautiful discard sealed the game of the game. West could still take another diamond trick, but hereafter he had to put dummy into the lead with either a spade or a diamond, giving South the coveted entry for the discard of his two heart losers.

It Depends What You Call German

By Ephraim Kishon

ONE of the hallmarks of a true democracy is its sensitive public opinion. In a dictatorship there is no public opinion, or if there is, it is imposed by Big Brother. But what if the public is somewhat vacillating in its opinion?

To make this gentle Mimi clearer, we have to relate three separate occurrences.

First occurrence: Very recently, the Philharmonic Orchestra plotted to perform Mahler's Second Symphony in public, with the choir singing a little song — in German. As soon as this sacrilege became known, our sensitive public opinion was aroused and announced that it would demolish and devastate the Mann Auditorium if such a horrible crime were indeed perpetrated in Israel. Noble journalists with keen consciences thundered against this abomination, spontaneous protest demonstrations were organized, and not only that, but an assault formation of the sensitive public placed a charge of explosives under the stage and threatened to detonate it at the drop of a German word. By then the affair had transcended the public sphere and entered the national-acoustic. True, the song in question amounted to not more than about a dozen lines, and as a matter of fact Mahler had been an Austrian Jew, who for his own good had died long before Adolf was spawned on an unhappy world, but when Israeli public opinion embarks on a holy war, all walls must crumble before it...

So the song was performed in English. And now — let's pass on to the second occurrence, which took place in the darkest days of World War II. At that time we were still in the Diaspora, trying desperately not to turn on the radio. And that because all that came out of it were the Fuehrerhauptquartier announcements of new victories, and new ordinances forbidding Jews to ride tricycles between 3.45 and 4.15 p.m. except by special permit. The interval between victories and ordinances was invariably filled with request programmes for German soldiers fighting for Aryan civilization ... Gertrude Braunschweiger sends the song "Wir fahren gen Engeland" to her beloved husband SS Obersturmgruppenfuehrer Hans Wilhelm Braunschweiger, on the occasion of the liquidation of the Warsaw ghetto bandits..."

And what was the call signal of this lovely programme?

Why, that popular song "Lilli Marlene." And now — to the third occurrence, which of course is the visit of the "Old Lady." Barely an hour after her arrival in Israel, Marlene Dietrich — whose every gesture and word breathes delicacy and art, announced that she would sing in her German mother tongue only if the Israel public wanted it. When we had the privilege of seeing her on the stage, the greater part of the programme was in high-flown German. We did not mind. We had never protested. But our oh-so-sensitive public opinion was in the seats all around us, purring with pleasure and lying at Marlene's feet with the devotion of a contented cat. At the end of the programme the diving Marlene asked what else the public would like to hear. Whereupon sensitive public opinion jumped onto its chair and shouted with an enthusiasm worthy of nobler causes:

"Lilli Marlene! Lilli Marlene!"

Marlene Dietrich, who is a great artist and also has tact, felt somewhat embarrassed and tried to ignore the request. But the public's insistence on the song almost brought down the roof. "Lil-li Mar-lene!" The experienced entertainer surrendered in the end, and with obvious reluctance sang the song, but not without apologizing — a thing her listeners might to have done — saying that as a matter of fact the Allies just had heard her sing it...

The applause that followed this was as loud it might — perhaps — have reached even Eichmann's ears.

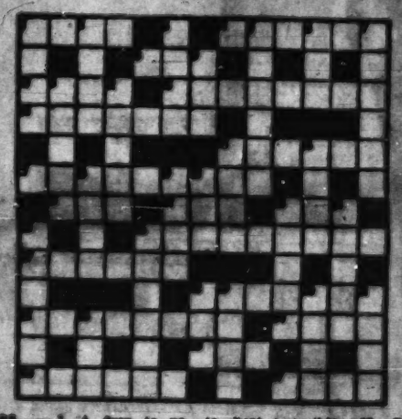
A little song by the Jew Mahler? We'd rather die!

A Nazi song before a Jewish audience? With pleasure!

Brave, sensitive public opinion!

By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. A drop to notice? 4. Do such bullets fly? 9. Repeatedly churn the mud? 11. He has pounds to return 12. Help to beat, possibly. 13. Capital fellow. 14. Ate in the Mint making a tower. 15. They're inhuman. 17. Can you break your teeth on them? 18. No sign of victory from the Navy! 22. Come in first. 23. Yiddish named Je "Dial"? 24. Enoch musician? 27. Full or holes no longer? 28. Foreign land. 29. Will they enter these beauty deserters? 31. Trickle through. 32. The man to spread the grass. 36. It's most sensible to start sailing home. 37. Half fore and's Bible brothers, possibly.

DOWN. — 1. How not to shut the door. 2. Prepared to do business. 3. Old king well-known to the young. 4. Start clothes. 5. Noise made in building. 7. Beg. 8. Isn't too young to do sums, presumably. 11. Animal the bear's head is on? 12. As sticky as milk? 15. Driven round it you'll be out of your senses. 16. He's in the position to make a mistake. 18. Vehicle the tractor starts back for. 19. Not at home. 20. One's own people. 21. Presents. 24. Eugenie's spirit. 25. That wireless operator's 26. Not the sort of garments one hangs for? 30. Fitting extract from the chapter. 33. The services guest-houses provide. 35. Raise the back end. 36. They are rather like us, it may be said. 38. Container for money?

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
Rec. 744.4, 536 & 206 M.

News: Hebrew 1.05, 7.00 and 7.30 a.m.; Yemenite: 6.55, 1.30, 4.00, 7.00, 8.00 and 11.00 p.m.; English: 8.00 a.m., French: 9.15 p.m.

TODAY

8.00 a.m. Religious Service (R). 8.30 Musical Clock (R). 9.30 Programme Announcements. 9.40 Morning Reader. 9.50 Close Down.

12.30 p.m. Popular Concert: Instrumental music to Request Numbers. Narrator: Mordechai Shenhavi. 1.30 Close Down.

4.00 Children's Hour: Stories by Aunt Dvora. 4.45 Chamber Music: Brahms (arr. Rosen) "Variations on a Theme by Haydn" for two pianos, played by Arie Vardi and Yaacov Zamir. 5.15 Light Music for Violin and Piano, played by Alexander Schneider and Mieczyslaw Horszowski. 5.30 Close Down.

7.30 p.m. Popular Concert: Beethoven: 1) Overture "The Ruins of Athens"; 2) Adagio from the Sonata Pathetique for Piano; 3) Romance No. 1 in F for Violin and Orchestra; 4) Musical Moment by Taubler-Harth; 5) Overture from the Incidental Music to Twelfth Night. Grieg: Suite of the Northern Country No. 1 in A-Minor. Schubert: Rosamunde Ballet Music. Rossini: Overture to "The Barber of Seville". Verdi: Overture to "La Traviata". 9.15 Weekly Review. 9.45 Concert: Instrumental Soloists. 10.30 Curtain Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
Rec. 491.8 & 202.1 M.
Commercial Programme)

Today: 2.00 Opening. 2.05 Melodies. 2.30 Famous Overtures. 3.45 "No Kidding." 4.00 Weather Forecast. 4.01 Light Classical Music. 4.30 Records At Your Choice. 5.00 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Hungarian. 8.15 Hebrew Songs. 8.45 Sabbath Morning Concert. Prokofiev: Symphony No. 5 in B flat major, opus 100 (Conductor: Thomas Schippers). 10.30 Curtain Up—"Heinrich Maier's Son"—by Moller—Translated by R. Elias. 11.30 Choral Music performed by Sheridan University Choir. 11.45 Popular Music performed by the Kol Tzafon Choir. 12.15 Hungarian Hr. Salonen. 12.30 "Night and Storm"—Concert Recordings. 1.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Light Classical Music: Rubinstein: Ballet Music; Schubert: Impromptu in C; Gershwin: "Birthday Offering"; Honegger: Pastorale d'Ete. 8.45 The Week's Diary. 9.15 Hebrew Songs. 9.45 Sabbath Morning Concert. Prokofiev: Symphony No. 5 in B flat major, opus 100 (Conductor: Thomas Schippers). 10.30 Curtain Up—"Heinrich Maier's Son"—by Moller—Translated by R. Elias. 11.30 Choral Music performed by Sheridan University Choir. 11.45 Popular Music performed by the Kol Tzafon Choir. 12.15 Hungarian Hr. Salonen. 12.30 "Night and Storm"—Concert Recordings. 1.00 Close Down.

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ARABIC PROGRAMMES
491.8 & 41.7 M.

Today: Koran Recitation. (Sunday Service). Today and Tomorrow: 6.55-7.15 a.m., 1.55-2.25 and 2.55-11.15 p.m.

BBC, LONDON, LAUSANNE (464 M.), Today: 10.15 News. 10.30 Our Government Reports. 10.45 Sabbath Programme. 11.00 News. 11.15 Hours. 12.15 "This World's Problems". 12.30 Classical Music. Tomorrow: 10 News. 10.15 Sunday Service. 10.45 Hymns. 11.00 News. 11.15 Our Correspondent Reports. 11.30 Sabbath Programme. 12.00 News. 12.15 Hours. 12.30 "This World's Problems". 12.45 Classical Music.

ABBEY CHURCHMEN: Today: 8.00 and 10.30 a.m. Sunday Service. 8.30 Prayers. 9.00 Sunday Service. 9.30 Prayers. 10.00 Sunday Service. 10.30 Prayers. 11.00 Sunday Service. 11.30 Prayers. 12.00 Sunday Service. 12.30 Prayers. 1.00 Sunday Service. 1.30 Prayers. 2.00 Sunday Service. 2.30 Prayers. 3.00 Sunday Service. 3.30 Prayers. 4.00 Sunday Service. 4.30 Prayers. 5.00 Sunday Service. 5.30 Prayers. 6.00 Sunday Service. 6.30 Prayers. 7.00 Sunday Service. 7.30 Prayers. 8.00